

Hawaiian Gazette.

VOL. XXXIV. NO. 6.

HONOLULU, H. I.: FRIDAY, JANUARY 20, 1899.—SEMI-WEEKLY.

WHOLE NO. 2089.

Hawaiian Gazette.

SEMI-WEEKLY.
ISSUED TUESDAYS AND FRIDAYS.

W. N. ARMSTRONG, EDITOR.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES:
PER MONTH.....\$.50
PER MONTH, FOREIGN......75
PER YEAR.....5.00
PER YEAR, FOREIGN.....6.00
—Payable Invariably in Advance.—

A. W. FRARSON,
Business Manager.

Lorrie A. Thurston, Alfred W. Carter.
THURSTON & CARTER.

ATTORNEYS-AT-LAW. MERCHANT
Street next to Post Office.

LYLE A. DICKEY.

ATTORNEY AT LAW AND NOTARY
Public. P. O. Box 196, Honolulu,
H. I. King and Bethel Streets.

W. R. CASTLE.

ATTORNEY AT LAW AND NOTARY
Public. Attends all Courts of the
Republic. Honolulu, H. I.

CATHCART & PARKE.

ATTORNEYS AT LAW. 13 KAAHU-
mann Street.

W. F. ALLEN

WILL BE PLEASED TO TRANSACT
any business entrusted to his care.
Office over Bishop's Bank.

WHITNEY & NICHOLS.

DENTAL ROOMS ON FORT STREET.
Office in Brewer's Block, cor. Fort
and Hotel Sts.; entrance, Hotel St.

M. S. GRINBAUM & CO., LTD.

Importers and Commission Mer-
chants.
San Francisco, and...Honolulu.
215 Front St. Queen St.

H. HACKFELD & CO., LTD.

GENERAL COMMISSION AGENTS
Queen St., Honolulu, H. I.

ED. HOFFSCHLAGER & CO.

IMPORTERS AND COMMISSION
Merchants. King and Bethel Sts.,
Honolulu, H. I.

F. A. SCHAEFER & CO.

IMPORTERS AND COMMISSION
Merchants. Honolulu, Hawaiian
Islands.

JOHN T. WATERHOUSE.

IMPORTER AND DEALER IN GEN-
eral Merchandise. Queen Street,
Honolulu.

Robert Lewers, F. J. Lowrey, C. M. Cooke
LEWERS & COOKE.

IMPORTERS AND DEALERS IN
Lumber and Building Materials.
Office: 414 Fort Street.

HAWAIIAN WINE CO.

FRANK BROWN MANAGER, 28 and
30 Merchant St., Honolulu, H. I.

THE WESTERN AND HAWAIIAN
INVESTMENT CO., LTD.

MONEY LOANED FOR LONG OR
short periods on approved security.
W. W. HALL, Manager.

WILDER & CO.

LUMBER, PAINTS, OILS, NAILS,
Salt, and Building Materials of all
Kinds.

HONOLULU IRON WORKS CO.

MACHINERY OF EVERY DESCRIP-
tion made to order.

H. E. MCINTYRE & BRO.

GROCERY AND FEED STORE.
Corner King and Fort Streets,
Honolulu.

C. HUSTACE.

Wholesale and Retail Grocer.
212 King St. Tel. 119.
FAMILY PLANTATION AND SHIPS
Stores Supplied on Short Notice.
New Goods by every steamer. Ord-
ers from the other Islands faith-
fully executed.

CONSOLIDATED SODA WATER
WORKS CO., Ltd.

Bespianade, Cor. Fort and Allen Sts.
HOLLISTER & CO., Agents.

IS TIME TO ACT

The Tourist Must Be Taken Care
of Here.

IS A SCARCITY OF ROOMS

Dealing With a Serious Problem.
Effort Making to Accommo-
date the Travelers.

How are the tourists who are headed
for Hawaii to be sheltered? This is the
serious question that confronts Hono-
lulu today.

Since the arrival of the Australia the
hotels and lodging houses have been
taxed to their utmost capacity. The
Doric is due from San Francisco on
Tuesday with thirty or forty tourists.
The Garonne will probably reach here
on the same day and she will bring the
show troupe and a number of visitors.
Fortunately the second excursion party
of the Minneapolis Times will not
come until February. It was deemed
wise to postpone the trip on account
of the heavy fall of snow and unusually
rough weather prevailing. The Over-
land trains in the North are snow
bound.

That the coming tourists will be
comfortably domiciled during the
first few days after their arrival is very
doubtful because of the lack of accom-
modations. An effort will be made to
make all as comfortable as possible.
A list of the few available rooms in the
city is being prepared in advance so
that the visitors may be quartered
with as much despatch as possible.

There can be no question now but
that tourist travel to Hawaii and the
Orient is quite steadily developing into
enormous proportions. The Western
railroads are pushing this business vig-
orously. The earnestness with which
the Northern Pacific, Great Northern
and the Soo lines are endeavoring to
make Seattle and Vancouver the gate-
ways for Hawaiian travel, has had a
telling effect on the Chicago & North-
western, the Union Pacific, the South-
ern Pacific, the Burlington, the Rock
Island and the Santa Fe roads, leading
into San Francisco. Several of these
lines are about to get out literature on
the islands. The Union Pacific alone
will expend \$5,000.

All the roads are making reduced
rates. The steamship companies are
lending assistance. The Oceanic
Steamship Company has just an-
nounced a rate of \$100 for the round
trip for parties originating east of the
Missouri river.

President Burt and General Solicitor
Kelley, of the Union Pacific are san-
guine over the outlook for Hawaiian
tourist travel. Judge Kelley has vis-
ited the islands. He says that it is
only a matter of time when Hawaii will
be famous as a tourist resort.

This information concerning the out-
look for future tourist travel has been
given to a number of business men.
They realize the gravity of the situa-
tion in that there are no hotel accom-
modations. E. C. Macfarlane stated
yesterday afternoon that he was fully
satisfied that the people were coming.
All contemplated improvements in con-
nection with the Hawaiian hotel will
now be pushed to completion. The cot-
tages planned for the Peninsula prop-
erty will be the first to go up. Other
extensive improvements are to be made
at once.

"This tourist travel is an extremely
vital question to Honolulu," said Mr.
Macfarlane yesterday. "It is very im-
portant that the tourist secure good
accommodations here. For some reason
or other he will not put up with the
inconveniences that often occur in the
larger cities in the States during a
rush and be satisfied. If inconven-
iences are to occur at the outset, the
tourists will be quick to write home of
the lack of hotel accommodations and
the information will soon become quite
generally known throughout the
States. This can have but one effect.
Many intending tourists will alter their
plans, the railroads will cease their ac-
tive participation in booming Hawaii,
and a general abanning of the islands,
in all likelihood, will occur.

"There are excellent accommodations
for tourists on Hawaii, Maui and
Kauai, but it is impossible to induce
the visitors to call at these places. I
am convinced that what is needed most
at this time is one or more hotels of
the second class order."

Mr. Macfarlane announced his wil-
lingness to put his shoulder to the
wheel with the hopes of enabling Hono-
lulu to take advantage of the opportu-
nity that is opening up before her in
the way of tourist travel. He proposes
to lay a scheme before the merchants

Estimates and Work Printed In or Shipped
Designs Furnished To All Parts of
The Pacific Coast

A. H. MacNutt,
Manufacturer of All Kinds of
GRANITE AND MARBLE MONU-
MENTS, HEADSTONES,
VAULTS, COFFINS, ETC.
374 Brannan St., - - - San Francisco.
Correspondence solicited

of the city which will look forward to
the erection of more hotel accommoda-
tions in the immediate future.

B. F. Dillingham is largely interest-
ed in this matter. He is pushing his
Waialua hotel to completion, in order
that it might be able to assist in caring
for the people.

Some business men were talking yes-
terday of a plan to erect a hotel on the
triangle between King and Merchant
streets and facing Union Square. They
thought that the location was excellent
and intended ascertaining if the prop-
erty could be purchased at a reasonable
figure.

In the meantime hotel genius will
manage somehow to take care of the
people coming in.

Dr. Maxwell Honored.

At a meeting of the council of the
Geological Society of Great Britain,
held in London December 21, 1898, Dr.
Walker Maxwell was elected a Fellow
(F. G. C.) and enrolled with the names
of the greatest scientists of England,
America and other countries. This dis-
tinction was awarded in direct consid-
eration of Dr. Maxwell's work on the
Lavas and Soils of the Hawaiian
Islands.

"In addition to the practical value of
the work as a treatise on soils," says a
scientific journal, "the part relating to
lavas, their origin and nature, is con-
sidered the most valuable recent con-
tribution to volcanic geology and chem-
istry that has been made." The noted
resident of Hawaii has taken the re-
quired oath as a Fellow of the G. S. of
Great Britain. Dr. Maxwell has again
been asked to consider a proposition by
a foreign Government to undertake the
direction of its scientific sugar work.

BOOKS PRESENTED.

Valuable Addition to Territorial
Law Library.

Yesterday there was presented to the
Supreme Court by Mrs. Mary H. S.
Carter 100 volumes, the law library of
the late Charles L. Carter. The fol-
lowing letter accompanied the gift and
was afterwards placed on the Court's
file:

Watiki, January 16, 1899.
Hon. A. F. Judd, Chief Justice Supreme
Court, Hawaii.

Sir:—I have the honor to present to
the Government Library of Hawaii the
law library (consisting of one hun-
dred volumes) of the late Charles L.
Carter. Very sincerely,
MARY H. S. CARTER.

Chief Justice Judd replied in a letter
thanking the donor. This is the answer
forwarded by the Chief Justice:

Department of the Judiciary, Honolulu,
H. I., January 18, 1899.
Mrs. M. H. S. Carter.

Dear Madam:—I have the pleasure
to acknowledge receipt of your dona-
tion to the Law Library of the Hawai-
ian Government of one hundred vol-
umes—the law books of your late hus-
band, Mr. C. L. Carter, an highly es-
teemed and still lamented member of
the bar of this Court. The books are
a valuable addition to the Library and
are very gratefully accepted.

I have the honor to remain, madam,
Your obedient servant,
A. F. JUDD,
Chief Justice.

FOR SPRECKELSVILLE

Agent Here to Tender on Pump-
ing Plants.

H. A. Allen, representing Fraser &
Chalmers, of Chicago, is in Honolulu,
to make an estimate on the new pump-
ing plants and other machinery that is
to be installed on Spreckelsville plan-
tation. Mr. Allen has been in consul-
tation with stockholders in this city
for several days. He will go to Maui
in a day or so to confer with Manager
Lowrie.

The plans contemplated for the im-
provement of Spreckelsville are quite
elaborate and will require the expendi-
ture of a considerable amount of
money.

The firm of Fraser & Chalmers is one
of the largest machinery manufactur-
ing concerns in the world. This firm
ships machinery to South Africa, more
particularly into the Johannesburg
district. A large amount of the ma-
chinery used in the mines throughout
the Rocky Mountain section is of their
make.

EDITORS TO COME.

Section of National Association to
Visit Hawaii

There is every likelihood of two large
convention bodies visiting Honolulu
this summer. The National Editorial
Association, which convenes in Port-
land, Ore., during the summer of '99,
is hoping to give a trip to the islands.
The National Educational Associa-
tion will meet in San Diego this sum-
mer. E. Oran Lytle, of Millersville,
Pa., president of the Association, is in
correspondence with Judge Frazar and
R. W. Shingle, with a view of perfect-
ing arrangements for an excursion to
Honolulu immediately after the con-
vention adjourns.

It begins to look as though Hono-
lulu may soon become a popular con-
vention city.

The engagement of Walter W. Bris-
tol, registrar and instructor at Kame-
hameha Manual, to Miss Olive M. Lamb
of San Francisco is announced. The
wedding will take place at Kamehame-
ha in the near future.

AN EYE WITNESS

Col. L. M. Johnson's Record of
Doings at Manila.

INTIMATE WITH THE INSURGENTS

Gives a Clear and Connected Ac-
count—On Staff of Chief—in
Much of the Fighting.

Long before war with Spain was de-
clared, a good deal of the local inter-
est in the Philippines was centered
in L. M. Johnson, who was known



COL. L. M. JOHNSON.
(Photo by Sze Yuen Nung & Co.,
Shanghai.)

to have been in Hongkong and Man-
ila and who was reported to be with
Aguinaldo. Mr. Johnson had ar-
ranged to leave Manila, with his
wife, for Europe, but it appearing
that there was about to be a change
in the islands, he remained and was
an eye-witness to nearly all that hap-
pened on May day and afterwards.
Here L. M. Johnson's best friends
were R. J. Greene and wife and it is
in response to the request of this
couple that Mr. Johnson has taken
time to compile a record of what he
saw. It is an excellent account.
With it came a number of pictures,
one showing the former Honolulu
man directing the movement of an
eight-inch cannon. Johnson said of
his occupation at the time the letter
was written that he was in Manila
under orders, presumably from Agui-
naldo, whom he believes to be friend-
ly to the United States. While here
Johnson was armorer and chief of
the non-com staff of the National
Guard of Hawaii. He had resided in
Honolulu a number of years and was
very well known.

You wished to know how I fared in
Manila after the U. S. Consul and all
Americans with the exception of Mrs.
Johnson and myself had left the city.
We moved from the hotel in March,
rented a cottage in the suburbs and
were living very quietly when the news
of the declaration of war was received,
and all business came to a standstill.

The Spaniards were very active in
making preparations to meet Dewey's
fleet. One could hear on all sides what
they would do when the Americans
came. One evening at dinner, I was
sitting next to the table where a num-
ber of Spanish naval officers were din-
ing, one of them, Capt. Juan de Con-
suegra, commanding the Don Juan de
Austria, invited the others of the party
to dinner with him, on board of the
Olympia the day the Americans ar-
rived in Manila Bay. He said he
would sweep the American navy off
the face of the earth. This was the
sentiment of the general public in the
city, but when the morning of May
first came, to put it mildly, they were
rudely awakened from their dreams.

Sunday morning May 1st, I was
awakened about 5:05 by the report of
a heavy gun, and hearing another al-
most immediately, I rushed across the
street and up the tower of a large fac-
tory, from whence I could, with
glasses, see the whole bay and Cavite
in the distance. Later in the day I
learned that Dewey's fleet had slipped
in during the night and anchored off
Manila with only the exchange of a
few shots at Corregidor.

On reaching the tower I saw the
American fleet, with the Olympia in
the lead, moving towards Cavite
where the Spaniards were at anchor in
a few minutes the heavy guns com-
menced to speak, the United States
ships closing in on the doomed Span-
iards, who were replying to their fire.
Soon they were near enough to put
their secondary batteries into action,
then the engagement became general,
and at times it was hard to tell one
ship from another, although I could
see the American ships describing a
figure 8 in front of the Spanish line of
battle. This continued until about

8:30 a. m., when the American fleet
drew off for the purpose, as I after-
wards learned, of allowing the men
time to get up a further supply of am-
munition, also something to eat, they
having been without food since the
night before.

About 11 o'clock the American fleet
commenced moving on Cavite again,
and when within four or five thousand
yards opened fire, the Spaniards
answering, but with fewer guns than
before.

Dewey's fleet continued advancing
and firing until every Spanish ship was
sunk and shore batteries were silenced.
They then drew off to a position op-
posite and quite close in to the City of
Manila.

The same evening I visited the Lu-
neta, from where I could see the burn-
ing Spanish ships. They presented a
grand spectacular effect, lighting up
the sky, and sending great columns of
smoke and fire into the heavens when
their magazines exploded one after the
other.

Crowds of Spaniards lined the beach
watching the burning of their much
vaunted navy, with which they had ex-
pected so easily to destroy the fleet of
the "Yankee Pigs."

Saturday evening before the naval
battle at Cavite, the managers of the
circus in Manila had a pig wrapped
around with the Stars and Stripes, and
placed in the ring during intermission.
The audience was vastly amused and
greeted the pig with roars of laughter
and showers of stones. This made the
poor animal run about the ring, which
was an illustration of what the Span-
iards intended for the Americans. But
within twelve hours of that time the
"Yankee Pig" was chasing them, and
judging by the looks of Cavite and
vicinity he caught them too.

You can readily imagine that after
May 1st Manila was not the most com-
fortable place in the world for an Amer-
ican. Our house was constantly
watched, but we were not openly mo-
lested.

May 20th, the English Consul, Mr.
Ransom Walker, arranged to take us
on board of the Immortalite. We
packed a few things in a hand bag, and
taking a closed carriage were soon
safely on board the English launch. A
half hour's run brought us to the Im-
mortalite, and we were kindly received
by Capt. Chioester, who offered his
launch to take us to the Baltimore,
where the United States Consul, Wil-
liams, received us, and then passed us
on to the transport Zafiro. We were
there made comfortable in her fine sal-
oon. A little later Admiral Dewey sent
a launch with a message that he would
be pleased to see me on board the flag-
ship Olympia. I immediately complied
with his request. He tendered me a
very cordial reception and wished to
know the state of affairs in Manila.
I gave him all the information I could,
for which he thanked me, and also of-
fered me quarters on the Zafiro or a
passage by her to Hongkong, if I
wished to go.

Next morning I called on Gen. Agui-
naldo and tendered my services. He
accepted and offered me the position of
chief of ordnance, with rank of Col-
onel. I then sailed for Hongkong, on
arrival I put Mrs. Johnson and baby
on board of the English mail for
Shanghai, where they now are. I left
the same evening for Cavite by the
Zafiro.

Immediately after arriving at Cavite
I reported to Gen. Aguinaldo, and was
ordered to take command of San Roche
Battery, with instructions to shell the
church and convent at Cavite Viejo, a
small town three miles across Bakol
Bay, and which is the birth place of
Gen. Aguinaldo, where 253 Spaniards
were making a stand.

Gen. Aguinaldo was loth to destroy
the church as it was the place of his
baptism, but as the walls were six feet
thick and had been loopholed for
rifles, it was impossible to dislodge the
Spaniards with small arms, so he gave
the order to use the big guns.

San Roche Battery consisted of six
8-inch muzzle loading cannon, nearly
fifty years old, only two of which were
fit for use. We opened fire at 2 o'clock
and by 4 the Spaniards hoisted the
white flag, laid down their arms and
surrendered unconditionally, leaving
their dead and wounded in the church.
It was a sight beyond description.

The convent was in ruins, the church
still stands, but it is beyond repair. It
was impossible for me to stay inside
any length of time, six of the Span-
iards had been dead for several days
and the carcasses of two bullocks they
had slaughtered were poisoning the
air; the smell was awful.

The Spaniards certainly would have
died had they been compelled to stay
much longer in the church. They had
food enough for a week longer and
water they had obtained by digging a
well in one corner. Rifles and ammu-
nition strewn the floor the dead and
wounded were lying where they had
fallen amongst the filth and dirt. Tak-
ing it altogether it is beyond the pow-
er of my pen to describe the scene, so
it must be left to the imagination.

The next morning we marched on
Bakol, which fell after two days' fight-
ing, and from there on for nearly
three weeks it was marching and fight-
ing day and night, until we had cap-
tured or driven all the Spaniards from
Bakol, Polverine, Zapote, Las Pinas,
Paranaque, Pasay and Tambo. Span-
ish loss 750 killed, 900 wounded and
1,500 taken prisoners to Cavite. We
also captured four field pieces (Krupp)
small amount of ammunition, nearly
2,000 rifles (Mauser) and Spanish Rem-
ingtons, with 500,000 rounds of car-
tridges. We were thus enabled to equip
more of our men, who hitherto had
been fighting with the Bola, which is
a large knife somewhat after the style
of the Cuban machete, and a very ugly
weapon at close quarters. We then
moved on Malate, where the Span-

(Continued on Third Page.)

AGUINALDO IS DEFIANT IN POSITION

It is Believed He is Backed By
Some Strong Power.

HAS BEEN A CONFERENCE

Insurgent Chief Now Out
in Stirring Manifesto.

In Congress—Cable and Philippines.
Dreyfus, Sharkey, President May
Visit Hawaii. Grant and Burns.

AGUINALDO AGGRESSIVE.

SAN FRANCISCO, Jan. 11.—It is not
yet known whether Gen. Miller has dis-
embarked the troops under his com-
mand at Iloilo or its vicinity or wheth-
er they have been kept on the trans-
ports in the hope that by delay an
armed conflict between the Americans
and the Filipinos may be avoided. Agui-
naldo's attitude has been so defiant
that President McKinley is convinced
that he is being encouraged by some
foreign power to resist the demands of
the United States. There has been
more or less suspicion of this nature
ever since Aguinaldo commenced to
show his contempt for the authority
of this government, but it is now said
that the Administration is in posses-
sion of information definite enough to
indicate that the Filipino dictator is
receiving substantial assistance from
some nation unfriendly to the estab-
lishment of American rule in the is-
lands. Everybody in Washington is
credited with having a pretty good idea
as to which nation is meant, but the
officials are silent as to their opinions
on this delicate subject. Perhaps it
was on this account that Gen. Otis
consented to appoint as delegates to meet
delegates of the Filipinos, Gen.
Hughes, Col. Smith and Judge Advocate
Crowder, who met with Gen.
Flores, Col. Aquiles and Senor Torres
at Manila on Tuesday, when a discus-
sion took place as to the policies, aims
and desires of the people of the United
States and of the Philippines. Whether
or not any basis of accord, was at-
tained is not stated.

A MANIFESTO

Soon after the issuance by Gen. Otis
of President McKinley's proclamation
to the inhabitants of the Philippines
the walls of Manila were placarded
with a manifesto from Aguinaldo, in
which he denied the right of the Amer-
ican commander to sign himself military
governor of the Philippines, de-
clared that he had never agreed to
recognize the sovereignty of the United
States, but, on the contrary, the Amer-
ican authorities had recognized the
Filipinos as belligerents and in es-
pecial Gen. Merritt in a proclamation
had stated clearly and definitely that
the American forces had gone to the
islands to overthrow the Spanish Gov-
ernment and liberate the natives. In
conclusion the revolutionary leader
called upon his followers to work to-
gether for absolute independence.
Meanwhile his government at home
and his representatives abroad, both in
Washington and in some of the Euro-
pean capitals, have been protesting
that they do not recognize American
authority in the Philippines and have
been acting as an independent govern-
ment. The gunboats Solace, Princeton
and Yorktown have been ordered to
Manila, the latter going via Honolulu,
and it has been suggested that Dewey
should be further strengthened by the
dispatch of the Detroit, Marblehead and
Montgomery, all of light draught and
capable of ascending the rivers of the
islands. The complications in the
Philippines come at an unfortunate
time for the expansionists as they en-
courage the opponents of the adminis-
tration. Thus in the Senate yesterday
Senator Mason was warmly applauded
from the galleries when he made a
strong plea for the independence of
the Philippines.

DREYFUS

There has been another coup de the-
ater in the Dreyfus case, in a mod-
ified way a counterpart of the suicide of
Col. Henry. Guernsey de Beaurepaire
has resigned the presidency of the civil
section of the court of cassation, in a
long document protesting against what
he suggests is a conspiracy to exoner-

into the prisoner of Devil's island. He asserts that Judge Leow, who is at the head of the criminal department which has the Dreyfus revision under consideration, chose M. Bard as official reporter, although seven other barristers had superior claims, simply for the reason that he was a friend of Picquart and a notorious Dreyfusard.

SHARKEY WINS.

Tom Sharkey, the man who was once a United States sailor, and who is now one of the leading pugilists of the world, defeated Kid McCoy, the young Indiana boy, in the tenth round at the Lennox Athletic Club, New York, last night. The end came unexpectedly and was the result of persistent work on the part of Sharkey, who finally landed a left punch on the jaw which put McCoy on the floor for ten seconds, the time limit. Sharkey won \$15,000 in purse money and \$5,000 in bets made by himself and friends, together with the right to challenge Fitzsimmons for the heavyweight championship of the world. The fight was a most sensational one. It was witnessed by nearly 7,000 persons.

MCKINLEY MAY COME.

The people of Honolulu may have the honor of a visit from President McKinley. During his recent visit to Washington Hugh Craig, late president of the San Francisco Chamber of Commerce, dined at the White House, and reports that on that occasion President McKinley promised to come to the Pacific coast when the Hawaiian cable should be laid, adding that he intended going to the Hawaiian Islands to inspect them.

PACIFIC CABLE.

The Lodge bill was introduced in the Senate on Saturday. It authorizes the Postmaster General to make a contract with the Pacific Cable Company for building a cable line from San Francisco to Honolulu, Japan and the Philippine Islands, with a bonus of \$125,000 a year. An attempt will be made to amend the measure so as to provide that all of the cable for this line shall be of American manufacture. The matter came up the same day before the House Committee on Commerce. It was stated that Scrymgeour had practically made a contract for the cable with English makers, and Representative Barham of California insisted that there must be no limit to the policy of protection, and if American cable manufacturers had the capacity to produce good cable they should be afforded the opportunity. Speaking of the action of Secretary Hay in disapproving of the so-called Scrymgeour concession Edmund L. Baylies, vice president of the Pacific Cable Company, expressed the opinion to a New York paper that this disapproval would probably not delay the laying of the cable in the slightest degree.

CASTLE IN STORM.

The barkentine S. G. Wilder reached this port on December 30, but the barkentine S. N. Castle, which left Honolulu in her company, only arrived at San Francisco on Monday, the 8th inst., having been caught in a west southwest hurricane and for twelve hours thrown on her beam ends. For that length of time the starboard rail was under water and thirty-nine barrels of molasses were washed overboard. Fortunately, the Castle's sugar cargo did not shift, and the vessel bears no marks of her rough voyage.

COL. BARBER.

The name of Col. Thomas H. Barber of the First New York Volunteers has been sent in by the President to the Senate for promotion to the rank of brigadier general. Among other nominations are Charlemagne Tower, now minister to Austro-Hungary, to be Ambassador to Russia, and Addison C. Harris of Indiana to be Minister to Austro-Hungary.

OREGON AND IOWA.

At last accounts the battalions Oregon and Iowa were at Callao, Peru, where they had been given a warm welcome by the American and British Ministers and the Peruvian Minister of Foreign Affairs.

RAIN.

Apprehensions of another drought in California have been removed by a succession of rains which set in on New Year's day. The first two were light, but that which began on Monday, the 9th, was heavy and general throughout the state.

After a sort of plebiscite the Eighth California regiment is to be mustered out of the United States service.

PERKINS VOTE.

Senator Perkins, of this State, who called upon the Legislature to instruct him on his vote on the question of the ratification of the treaty with Spain, and was instructed to cast his vote in the affirmative, expresses surprise "in view of the fact that the annexation of the Philippines will ruin California's beet sugar industry."

EXPOSITION.

The San Francisco Board of Supervisors has been asked to increase the municipal tax levy \$333,000 a year for the next three years in accordance with the intention to raise \$2,000,000 for the Pacific Ocean Exposition. The California Legislature will be requested to appropriate \$200,000 and Congress \$200,000, leaving the remainder to be raised by subscription.

CALIFORNIA WAY.

The report of the expenditures of the Republican State Central Committee for the presidential campaign of 1896 has disappeared from the office of the Secretary of State of California, and no one can find it. Secretary Stephens of the committee says he duly filed the document, and is corroborated by the late Secretary of State Lou Brown, who adds that it was in the office when he retired on the 2nd of the month. This statement is denied by Bookkeeper Scott, of the Secretary of State's office, and who has been retained in position by the new Secretary of State, Mr. Curry, a politician.

In all the acceptance of the word. There is claimed to have been a shortage in the accounts, the discrepancy in one item amounting to \$18,000.

GRANT AND BURNS.

The first ballot for United States Senator took place in the two houses of the California Legislature yesterday, the result indicating that there will be no choice today when they meet in joint session. The Democratic minority gave Senator White their complimentary vote, but the Republicans were split up among a large number of candidates, having been unable to agree upon a caucus or a party nominee. White's vote was 34, while the votes cast for the various Republican candidates were as follows: U. S. Grant, 26; D. M. Barnes, 24; A. N. Bulla, 11; W. H. L. Barnes, 9; George A. Knight, 3; Van R. Patterson, 4; Irving H. Scott, 2; Thomas R. Felton, 1; John Rosenfeld, 1; scattering, 8. It is given out by a Burns organ that if its candidate finds it impossible to win he will throw his strength, which is also railroad strength, to Gen. W. H. L. Barnes.

STANFORD DEATH.

Professor Wilbur W. Thoburn, of the department of bionomics of Stanford University, died of pneumonia on the 7th inst.

Claus Wreden, an old and wealthy brewer of San Francisco, died from an attack of heart failure on the 6th inst.

HOAR'S SPEECH.

Senator Hoar delivered a great speech in the Senate on Monday the 9th in support of a resolution introduced by Vest, declaring it to be in opposition to the constitution for the United States to acquire foreign territory to be governed permanently as colonies. In the course of his remarks the Massachusetts Senator said: "It may also acquire adjoining or outlying territory, dispose of it, make rules and regulations for it for the purpose of national security and defense, as in the case of Hawaii, although it may not be expected that the territory so acquired, held and disposed of shall ever come into the Union as a State." However, immediately following this statement Senator Hoar set the Philippines against Hawaii in this declaration: "Mr. President, you are now proposing to acquire or own property in the Philippines with dominion as a necessary incident; you are not to own a foot of land there. You propose now to acquire dominion and legislative power and nothing else. Where in the constitution is the grant of power to exercise sovereignty where we have no property?"

MASON'S RESOLUTION.

The following resolution has been introduced in the Senate by Mr. Mason of Illinois, who spoke to it yesterday: Whereas, All just powers of government are derived from the consent of the governed; therefore, be it

Resolved, By the Senate of the United States, that the Government of the United States of America will not attempt to govern the people of any other country in the world without the consent of the people themselves, or subject them by force to our dominion against their will.

In recent public speeches William J. Bryan, the Democratic presidential candidate in the last campaign, has declared himself against expansion, but in favor of the ratification of the treaty of peace by which Spain cedes Porto Rico and the Philippines to the United States.

CUBAN AFFAIRS.

Matters in Cuba are moving along fairly well, although, naturally, here and there is some friction. For instance Gen. Julio Sangruti has been causing trouble by parading around the streets of Havana in military garb, despite the recommendations of Gen. Ludlow, and Fernandez de Castro, the civil governor of the city, a leading autonomist, has been giving orders with relation to hospitals and the press, which have been far from pleasing to Gen. Ludlow, and as a consequence Mr. de Castro has placed his resignation in the hands of the military governor.

An order has been issued by the War Department under which the United States Government assumes the burden of the collection of taxes in Cuba, amounting to 5 per cent, which was formerly borne by the people, and has also remitted the 10 per cent increase in taxation imposed by the Spanish administration just previous to its displacement.

There is much excitement in the city of Santiago de Cuba over the proposal of the American authorities to concentrate the customs receipts in Havana, and an appeal has been made to Washington for provincial and municipal autonomy.

Gen. Ludlow has issued a proclamation to the inhabitants of the Havana district, inviting them to turn over their arms to him, requesting physicians to report cases of infectious disease, and permitting saloons and restaurants, instead of closing at 11 p. m., to remain open all night.

Gen. Mazimo Gomez has arrested six members of his staff, accused of killing an old man formerly in the employ of the Spanish Government, and has delivered them to the municipal authorities of Calcutta for trial.

VESUVIUS.

Mount Vesuvius is again in a state of violent eruption. Great masses of molten matter and towers of flame are being ejected more than 600 feet in the air, presenting a wonderful and terrifying spectacle.

ITALY AND MENELEK.

King Humbert of Italy has received a letter from Menelek, the emperor of Abyssinia, offering to do all in his power to arrange the frontier question between the two countries, and to maintain a permanent peace. Correspondence comes the announcement that active hostilities have broken out between the negroes and the rebellious governor of the province of Tigre.

ANTI-BOUNTY.

The English Anti-Sugar Bounty League has adopted a resolution de-

manding that the British Government shall immediately conclude a convention with Germany, Austria, Belgium and Holland to abolish bounties and to guarantee producers security in the open British market against the state-aided competition.

WILLIAM.

Emperor William of Germany has been ill from influenza, and, during his sickness, is credited with having formed the project to form a new triple alliance composed of Germany, Italy and Russia. The reason given is that the Kaiser fears that the death of Francis Joseph will be followed by a civil war in Austria and the reestablishment of the independent kingdom of Hungary. Russia, it is said, can be easily detached from the French alliance.

FRANCE AND ENGLAND.

The relations between France and England are most tender. The first named power is about to expend \$60,000,000 in strengthening its navy, and its neighbor on the other side of the channel is preparing to rearm its artillery with quick firing guns. The remarks made by Viscount Cromer at Khartoum to the assembled sheiks are also regarded as announcing that Great Britain has set her seal on the land of the Pharaohs. They were told that henceforth they would "live under the joint British and Egyptian flag, knowing no sovereignty but that of the queen and the khedive," the latter, of course, being a mere figurehead.

OF FIRST PRESIDENCY.

The Australia brought to the city Joseph F. Smith, of the First Presidency of the Mormon Church of Utah. He is also one of the Apostles of the Latter



JOS. F. SMITH.

Day Saints. His ancestor, the great Joseph Smith, was the founder of Mormonism. Mr. Smith comes to Hawaii for a stay of several months. His wife and two daughters, and Albert Davis, Miss Alice Davis and Miss Makano Kasepa, accompany him. Mrs. Smith's health has been very poor and it is hoped that she will recuperate here. The party will go to the Mormon settlement at Laie after a few days in the city.

Mr. Smith was in Hawaii in 1854. He remembers a great many of the old timers. He afterwards visited the Islands in the '80's, in company with Lorenzo Snow, now president of the Mormon church, and George Q. Cannon. These gentlemen came to deal with Walter M. Gibson, then at the head of the Mormon settlement on Lanai. Mr. Smith believes that Congressman-elect Roberts will be seated notwithstanding the fact that he has more than one wife. Mr. Smith insists that the fight against Roberts is being conducted mostly by the newspapers of the opposite political faith. Mr. Smith's defense for Mr. Roberts is on the point that Mr. Roberts was legally married to his wives long ago and that he should not desert them and their children now.

WATER RIGHTS.

Decision on Irrigation From Time Kamehameha I.

The Kohala Sugar Company vs. James Wight. Appeal by defendant from decision of the commissioner of water rights for the district of Kohala, Island of Hawaii. Submitted on briefs, November 23, 1898. Decided January 18, 1899.

Upon a petition to a Commissioner of water rights alleging title in certain water by prescriptive use, that it was diverted by defendant and praying for an injunction to prevent its further diversion, it was not competent for the commissioner to award one-half of the water in controversy to petitioner. Such decision is not responsive to the prayer. Held, that the weight of evidence does not sustain the petitioner's right to the use of the water sufficiently in order to authorize the injunction.

The opinion is written by Judd, C. J. The use of the water is traced back to the time of Kamehameha I, who was born on that part of the island, owned all of the land there and irrigated taro patches. Tradition is indistinct whether any of this taro ever ripened or whether more than one crop was taken off. The enterprise failed.

When you can not sleep for coughing take Chamberlain's Cough Remedy. It always gives prompt relief. It is most excellent for colds, too, as it aids expectoration, relieves the lungs and prevents any tendency toward pneumonia. For sale by all druggists and dealers. Benson, Smith & Co., Ltd., agents for H. I.

JUST ARRIVED

Ex. S. C. ALLEN

20 HEAD LARGE Young : Mules.

IN FIRST CLASS CONDITION.

For Sale at Low Figures

SCHUMAN'S CARRIAGE AND HARNESS REPOSITORY.

ISLAND ORDERS PROMPTLY FILLED. FORT STREET, ABOVE CLUB STABLES.

WANTED! Everybody to call and examine our new and superb line of GENTS' SLIPPERS.

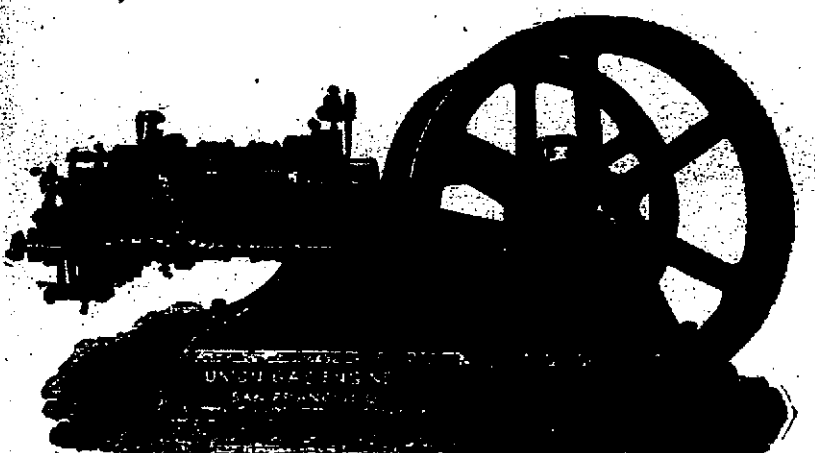
STYLISH AND UP TO DATE! JUST THE THING FOR CHRISTMAS!

Tan Seal Skin, Toilet, Black and Russet Romeos, Russet Kid, Toilet, Black Seal Skin, Toilet, Box Calf, Toilet, Glazed Kid, Toilet, Russet Calf, Toilet.

EASE, COMFORT AND DURABILITY, ALL COMBINED IN ONE.

The Manufacturers' Shoe Co., Sign of the Big Shoe. FORT STREET.

"UNION" GASOLINE ENGINE.



THE UNION GASOLINE ENGINE CO.

Build Gas and Gasoline Engines for both marine and stationary service. Hundreds of "UNION" Engines are in daily use at all kinds of work. "UNION" Engines are the simplest and most economical form of power. Send for catalogue, stating service and horse power wanted.

OFFICE: 311 Howard street, San Francisco.

G. N. WILCOX, President. E. BURR, Secretary and Treasurer. J. F. HACKFELD, Vice President. T. MAY, Auditor.

Pacific Guano and Fertilizer Co. POST OFFICE BOX 484—MUTUAL TELEPHONE 467.

We Are Prepared to Fill All Orders for

Artificial Fertilizers.

ALSO, CONSTANTLY ON HAND—PACIFIC GUANO, POTASH, SULPHATE OF AMMONIA, NITRATE OF SODA, CALCINED FERTILIZER, SALTS, ETC., ETC., ETC.

Special attention given to analysis of soils by our agricultural chemist. All goods are GUARANTEED in every respect. For further particulars apply to

DR. W. AVERDAM, Manager. Pacific Guano and Fertilizer Company.

Vapo-Cresolene Cures while you Sleep

Whooping Cough, Asthma, Croup, Catarrh, Colds.

Cresolene was reported in the sick room will give immediate relief. Its curative powers are wonderful, at the same time preventing the spread of contagious diseases by acting as a powerful disinfectant, harmless to the youngest child. Sold by druggists. Valuable booklet free.

HOLLISTER DRUG CO., HONOLULU, H. I. Agents.

Read the Hawaiian Gazette

DETROIT JEWEL STOVES

WE are celebrating the successful introduction of "JEWEL" Stoves and Ranges by giving purchasers out of Honolulu a special benefit of a Freight Rebate of 10 per cent. off the regular price of all our stoves: In addition to which you get the usual 5 per cent. cash discount.

Our complete stock of 150 stoves, ranging in price from \$11 to \$72—with another 150 now on the way, comprises the following:

- MERIT JEWEL RANGE. 1 size, 4 styles, with Water Coll.
- EMPIRE JEWEL RANGE. 1 size, 3 styles, with Water Coll; 1 size, 1 style, with or without Water Coll.
- CITY JEWEL RANGE. 2 sizes, 3 styles with or without Water Coll, and with or without Hot Water Reservoir.
- WELCOME JEWEL STOVE. 2 sizes, with or without Reservoir.
- MODERN JEWEL STOVE. 3 sizes, with or without Reservoir.
- MESQUITE JEWEL STOVE. 2 sizes: No. 7 and No. 8.

W. W. DIMOND & CO. HONOLULU.

CLARKE'S WORLD-FAMED Blood Mixture

THE GREAT BLOOD PURIFIER & RESTORER

For cleansing and clearing the blood from all impurities, it cannot be too highly recommended.

For Scrofula, Scurvy, Eczema, Pimples, Skin and Blood Diseases, and Sores of all kinds, its effects are marvellous.

It Cures Old Sores. Cures Ulcerated Sores on the Neck. Cures Ulcerated Sores on the Legs. Cures Blackheads or Pimples on the Face. Cures Scabby Sores. Cures Cancerous Ulcers. Cures Blood and Skin Diseases. Cures Glandular Swellings. Cleans the Blood from all impure Matter from whatever cause arising. As this mixture is pleasant to the taste, and warranted free from anything injurious to the most delicate constitution of either sex, the Proprietors solicit sufferers to give it a trial to test its value.

THOUSANDS OF TESTIMONIALS

From All Parts of the World. Sold in Bottles of 25, 50, and in cases containing six times the quantity. Its use—sufficient to effect a permanent cure in the great majority of long-standing cases. BY ALL CHEMISTS and "PATENT" MEDICINE VENDORS THROUGHOUT THE WORLD. Proprietors: THE LITTLE & LITTLE MEDICINE CO. COMPANY, Lincoln, England.

Caution.—Ask for Clarke's Blood Mixture, and beware of worthless imitations or substitutes.

Metropolitan Meat Company NO. 507 KING ST. HONOLULU, H. I.

Shipping and Family Butchers. NAVY CONTRACTORS. G. J. WALLER, Manager.

Highest Market Rates paid for Hides, Skins and Tallow. Purveyors to Oceania and Pacific Mail Steamship Companies.

Read the Hawaiian Gazette (Semi-Weekly).

AN EYE WITNESS

(Continued from First Page.)

yards had thrown up a strong line of trenches, protected by the guns of San Antonio battery. Our first line of trenches were dug about a thousand yards from the Spanish earthworks, the men laboring all night, and when morning came we were fairly sheltered from Spanish rifle fire, although the Krupp guns of the battery, played havoc with our lines whenever they opened on us, which was nearly every night, Spaniards evidently preferring to fight in the dark.

We held these trenches for three weeks under almost constant fire from the Spanish lines. The tops of the trees in our vicinity were cut clean off by their high firing. It was as much as a man's life was worth to show himself for an instant above the trenches, the distance being only 600 yards between the lines.

Often our men amused themselves by putting a hat on a stick and holding it a little above the trenches. It would always bring a shower of bullets from the Spaniards. One of the photos I send you is of a house that was a few yards in advance of our lines. You can see how it was riddled; it is almost impossible to put one's hand on it any place without covering bullet holes.

We were losing a few men every day and not gaining an inch. It was impossible to advance in that direction on account of the natural formation of the country, there being about 500 yards of open ground in our immediate front, a river too deep to ford except in one place, which was under the guns of San Antonio battery. We always had these big Krupps to reckon with. You must remember it was the rainy season, the roads were rivers of mud, and the trenches were seldom without water, sometimes up to our knees, causing great suffering among the men. About this time Admiral Dewey allowed us to take two old 8-inch muzzle loading guns from the arsenal at Cavite, and after almost a week's labor we got them in position, where we were able to give the Spaniards a little of their own medicine, although we were unable to drive them from the strong position they held.

Then the United States troops came over from Cavite and established Camp Dewey. First California being first in the field. In a few days they threw up a line of trenches fifty yards in advance of ours, starting at the beach, and continuing inland about three-quarters of a mile. The Utah Light Battery moved up as soon as the trenches were completed. Our troops were withdrawn about a mile to the right.

As the story goes Admiral Dewey promised the Spaniards so long as they did not begin hostilities he would not attack without giving them warning. On the night of July 31st the Spaniards opened fire on an outpost of the Pennsylvania Regiment, who responded. The reserves came up and for a short time a general engagement seemed inevitable, but, for a while the Spaniards withdrew. About 11 o'clock the Spaniards again opened fire on the American lines from the San Antonio battery and extreme right. They evidently were trying to flank the trenches, but were met with such a galling fire that they were compelled to return after two hours hard fighting. The Americans were lying in the trenches, which contained two feet of mud and water. It was as dark as pitch and the rain coming down in torrents. There was nothing to be seen of the enemy but the flash of cannon and rifle. Thus they received their first baptism of fire, and a terrible one it was.

The Spaniards waded through the swamp on the right until they were enabled to deliver a murderous fire down the length of the trenches, the Americans replying until their ammunition was reduced to four rounds per man, when the Utah battery went into action, throwing shrapnel amongst the advancing Spaniards, who hastily retreated, covered by their own artillery.

After retiring behind their earthworks they kept up their fire during the greater part of the night. The "spat" of the Mauser bullet as it struck the earth of the American trenches became a familiar sound long before morning. Lying there in the mud, firing at the flashes of cannon and rifle, so passed the weary night and dawned the dismal morning, when it was found the American loss to be fifteen dead and forty-four wounded. Had the First California and the Utah Battery been less prompt in supporting the regiment in the trenches the loss must have been very heavy, as the Spaniards were until dislodged, in a position to completely flank the American line. The Spaniards kept up their artillery fire night after night for nearly a week. The shriek of shell became so common that the boys felt lonesome without it. The Spanish loss, according to their own account, amounted to three hundred and fifty killed and over six hundred wounded.

Ten days before this I was down with the fever, which kept me in bed eight days, much to my regret. I knew the time was drawing near for the final attack on Manila and was much afraid that I would not be "in it."

On the afternoon of August 12th we were notified that the fleet would shell San Antonio battery at 9:30 next morning, and the troops would advance to occupy the city. You can well imagine with what feeling this news was received. The men were all bustle and excitement, anxious to attack the city, before the walls of which they had spent so many weary days in the wet trenches.

August 13th dawned amidst a steady downpour of rain, and although very heavy, it did not dampen the spirits of the men, nor interfere with preparations. At 9 o'clock the order was given to advance. The First Colorado were occupying the trenches. I took up a position on the beach at the extreme left of the American lines, where I could see the fleet moving up, cleared for action. At 9:30 the first shot was fired at San Antonio battery by the Olympia, after which the firing became general. The Utah Light Battery was

on my right and I could hear them pegging away for dear life. To that was added the thunder of the big guns of the fleet, also the rattle of the rapid fire and machine guns of the Callao and Rapido (captured from the Spaniards) both of which had moved up far in advance of the fleet and close in shore, where they were able to enfilade the Spanish trenches. All this time the Spaniards were hammering the American trenches with their Krupps and showers of Mauser bullets, but the Spaniards could not stand the shells from the fleet or machine guns of the gun boats. The big guns of the Olympia wrought sad havoc with the old fort, San Antonio, tearing great holes in the masonry and ripping up the new earthworks, but this was nothing compared to the deadly fire of the machine guns of the Callao and Rapido, which raked the Spanish trenches nearly a mile inland. They were able to get close in shore, as they were of light draught and the rain of bullets drove the Spaniards from their first line of trenches, after an hour of stubborn resistance.

According to Spanish report over four hundred were killed by the guns of the fleet alone, before they abandoned the outer earthworks. They carried the greater number of dead away, but many were left as they fell, presenting a terrible sight.

Scrambling over the trenches I fell over a pile of bodies that evidently had been killed by the same shell. Some were headless, some without legs or arms, and some, merely the trunk left. Limbs were scattered over the torn up ground. It was a sickening sight and one not easily forgotten.

The Spaniards fell back on their system of trenches a short distance in rear of San Antonio, and these were so constructed that a thousand determined men could have held them against ten times that number. They were built of sugar bags, made of matting, filled with sand, and so arranged in parallel and flanking lines, that it would have been almost impossible to capture them had it not been for the murderous fire of the gun boats. All streets leading into the city were so protected by overlapping earthworks, but the Spaniards were so keenly on the jump after the fall of San Antonio battery they had no time to make a decided stand at any one place. The American troops took the Spanish trenches on the run, never stopping to use their artillery except at Blockhouse Fourteen, where the Astor Battery made such a gallant charge, recapturing two of their guns which had fallen into the hands of the Spaniards.

The hardest fight of the day took place on the extreme right of the American line, over swamp and rice fields made almost impassable by the heavy rains. Here it was that the American Volunteer showed of what stuff he is made, fighting against great odds in the open country against men behind earthworks.

After the battle, a Spanish officer said that his men could stand the bullets, but the Americans "yell," as they charged the trenches, was too much for them. "Every Yankee was a howling devil." By 11 o'clock almost all of the American troops had crossed the river, by wading or over the bridge, scrambled over the trenches, marched along the beach past the now deserted San Antonio battery, where the American flag was proudly flying, and were pressing on to the city itself.

On the parallel streets were thousands of men, eager to see the inside of Manila, but the Spaniards driven from the street barricades and trenches, had retreated inland and kept peppering away down the cross streets as the American troops passed.

Planking parties were sent out and shortly put a stop to this, but it was decidedly uncomfortable creeping along under the shelter of stone walls and fences, running across intersecting streets and dodging the little singing Mauser bullets.

I came in with the First California, who crossed the river under fire, climbed over the earthworks and marched down Calle Real, the main street leading into the city. The sidewalks of this street were covered with pools of blood, evidently from Spanish wounded, who were being carried to the hospitals inside the walls. The Californians lost two men and had a number of wounded, before they reached the Luneta, where the white flag could be seen flying from the bastion nearest the advancing troops.

This flag had every appearance of a table cloth and not over clean at that, but it served the purpose. It was raised a few minutes past 11 in answer to the signals of the Olympia. "Will you surrender?" and by 5 o'clock in the afternoon all papers were signed, which completed the formal surrender of Spanish forces in Manila.

During the bombardment the big English cruiser Immortalite took up a position between the American and German ships which was very significant to say the least. She was cleared for action and had the Germans interfered, as they had promised the Spaniards they would, there is no doubt that she would have been heard from in a way to convince Germany that England would not tolerate meddling on their part.

The American troops were marched to different parts of the city, some taking possession of deserted Spanish barracks, of which there were seven, some quartering themselves in the public buildings, and some in the Governor's and Admiral's beautiful palace on the Pasig river. Some were in private residences and others camped in the streets, where the stone sidewalks served for beds that night and some time after, for it was not an easy matter to find quarters for so many men at short notice.

The Spanish troops were all disarmed and confined within the walls of the old city. For a few days the officers were allowed to wear their side arms, but after several street fights had occurred, caused by their overbearing conduct, they too were disarmed. Martial law was proclaimed and the city policed by American soldiers.

On the afternoon of the 12th I learned, although Gen. Aguinaldo was not notified, that the insurgent forces were not to be allowed to enter the city. As this was told to me in confidence I did not mention it to anyone, but at once made up my mind to

come in with the American troops. The insurgents did enter the city, at least two thousand of them, and took up positions in the suburbs which they held for several weeks. They were ultimately requested to retire. This they did with all the pomp of war, and now the nearest insurgent outpost is six miles from Manila.

The Filipino capital is at Mololos, two hours' ride on the Manila & Dagupan railroad, where Gen. Aguinaldo has established his seat of government and where Congress is now in session. Outside of Manila the whole of Luzon is in possession of and governed by Gen. Aguinaldo, who is commander-in-chief of an army of ten thousand men, armed with Mauser and Remington rifles, a great many of which were captured from the Spaniards.

The utmost cordiality exists between Generals Otis and Aguinaldo, and all the stories of strained relations, so freely published in the American papers are but fiction, which has emanated from the fertile brain of a space writer.

Gen. Aguinaldo is awaiting the decision of the Commission at Paris. In the meantime he is keeping his army in such condition that he will be in a position to carry on the war to the bitter end, should they revert to Spain. Two months ago I heard him say he would at once lay down his arms and disband his army if the Government of the United States would assure him that they intended to keep possession of the Philippines.

THE STOCKS.

There isn't a stock on or off the 'Change list that isn't on the boom these days. The largest transaction for many months was recorded yesterday morning. This was the sale of 288 shares of Ewa at \$280. L. L. McCandless, the ranch owner and member of the Legislature, sold. The street story was that Geo. R. Carter was the buyer and was paid San Francisco money by Edward Politz. Mr. McCandless has had some of this stock ever since the plantation was launched. Some of it he bought later even under par. Some of it he bought still later at as high as \$187.50. He has always had the most abiding faith in Ewa and it was his knowledge of this plantation and his confidence in it that made him take the position of one of the men who made the Honolulu Sugar Enterprise possible. All of the stock held by Mr. McCandless was double in value, or the price of it to him cut in half when the capitalization of the company was doubled a few months ago.

Some of the street talkers say that "Link" is lucky, but most of those who comment hint that his success in this big operation or deal is due to his application in studying the situation and to his nerve in the face of troublous times and discouraging eras. It must be remembered that it is within six years that Ewa stock, par \$100, old capitalization, was hawked about Honolulu at \$85. Sugar was under three cents and the diffusion process at Ewa was piling up alarming coal bills and there was started in the face the certainty that new machinery to run into the hundreds of thousands of dollars had to be purchased. Since then Ewa has paid several smart dividends.

There is demand—sharp and seemingly insatiable—for all stocks. Oahu and Kauai have stiffened up. There does not appear to be any of either on sale. All of the people who know about stocks say that San Francisco has sent limitless orders for the goods. At any rate there is a mild sensation every time Mr. Politz comes down the street.

RECORD OF 1898.

Disasters, Crime, Fire Losses, Etc., During 1898.

CHICAGO—An interesting mass of statistics, compiled by the Tribune, shows the loss of life by disasters in the United States, the number of suicides and murders, the work of mobs, executions, fire losses, etc., during 1898, from January 1st to the morning of December 31st. Following is a summary:

LOSS OF LIFE BY DISASTERS
By fires 1,670
By drowning 3,110
By explosion 628
By mines 580
By falling buildings 599
By cyclones and storms 502
By lightning 255

RAILROAD ACCIDENTS
Loss of life by railroad accidents 3,590
No. persons seriously injured 2,616

MARINE DISASTERS
Loss of life at sea 3,655
Loss of life on inland waters 75

CRIMINAL STATISTICS
Suicides in the United States 5,928
Murders 7,840
Hangings by mobs 127
Legal executions 109

MISCELLANEOUS
Losses by fire \$132,139,457
Losses by embezzlement, forgery and bank wrecking 5,851,263
Gifts to colleges, churches, etc. 23,864,900

WAR, EPIDEMICS AND FAMINE
Loss of life by war in the world 65,000
Loss of life by famine in China 10,000
Loss of life by plague in Orient 13,000

FAILS FOR TWO MILLIONS
NEW YORK, Jan. 6.—Albert B. Hilton, who formerly carried on a large dry goods business on Broadway and is now a real estate broker, filed a petition in bankruptcy today. The total liabilities are \$2,539,907, all unsecured.



THE TRIAL OF SENATOR QUAY.

Few court proceedings of recent years have attracted so much attention as the trial of Senator Matthew Stanley Quay, his son, Richard R. Quay, and ex-State Treasurer Benjamin J. Haywood of Pennsylvania, charged with conspiracy in the mismanagement of commonwealth funds and also funds of the People's Bank of Philadelphia. Judge Gordon, in whose court the trial was to have been held, created surprise by resigning.

WORDS OF MR. HAY

Formal Disapproval of Cable Concession

Clear Language in a Proclamation
Joint Resolution—Contract Terminated.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 31.—The Secretary of State today formally disapproved the concession made in July by the Hawaiian Government to the Pacific Cable Company for an exclusive right to lay a cable to Hawaii. It is understood that this action was taken in no spirit of hostility to the Pacific Cable Company, but the concession was disapproved, first, on account of the formal protest made by the Hawaiian Commission, and, second, because it seemed best to leave to Congress a free hand in the disposition of the whole subject.

The action was announced in a proclamation, which, after reciting the history of the concession and referring to the resolution annexing Hawaii, concludes as follows:

Whereas, in view of the provisions of said joint resolution for the determination by the Congress of the United States of all matters of legislation concerning the Hawaiian Islands and because the subject matter and provisions of said indenture are deemed to be proper subjects for the consideration and determination of the Congress of the United States, it is deemed expedient and necessary that the Congress of the United States consider and adopt such legislation, especially in regard to grants and contractual obligations to be controlled by and rest upon the United States of America as vested with sovereignty over said Hawaiian Islands, without let or hindrance by reason of any action of the Government of the Republic of Hawaii in respect to such grants and contractual obligations initiated by the said Government of the Republic of Hawaii prior to and incomplete at the time of the yielding up of the sovereignty of

the Hawaiian Islands to the United States.

Now, therefore, I, John Hay, Secretary of State of the United States, do hereby express on the part of the United States Department its disapproval of the contract stipulated in the said indenture, to the end that the same shall not take effect. Given under my hand, etc.

JOHN HAY,
Secretary of State.

WILL SETTLE IN GUAM.

Young Naval Officer Encouraged by the Government.

NEW YORK, Jan. 6.—A Washington special to the Sun says: A young naval officer, who, unlike a great many of his brother officers, does not believe that the Island of Guam is such a bad place to live in, has determined to settle there and engage in business. He is Ensign Frank H. Ainsworth, a New Yorker, who was appointed to the navy from civil life to serve during the war. Since his appointment he has been attached to the collier Abarenda. Ensign Ainsworth recently applied to the Navy Department for an assignment to the Yosemite on the condition that when that vessel reached Guam he was to be detached and given an honorable discharge from the service. He would have received his discharge very soon, but the Navy Department was willing to encourage American colonization of the island and willingly assented to the young man's request.

WHEN YOU HAVE A BAD COLD

You want the best medicine that can be obtained, and that is Chamberlain's Cough Remedy.

You want a remedy that will not only give quick relief but effect a permanent cure.

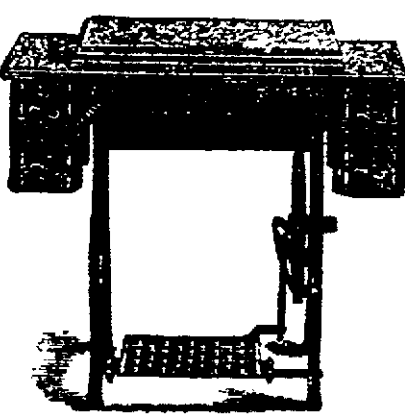
You want a remedy that will relieve the lungs and keep expectation easy.

You want a remedy that will counteract any tendency toward pneumonia.

You want a remedy that is pleasant and safe to take.

Chamberlain's Cough Remedy is the only medicine in use that meets all of these requirements. This remedy is famous for its cures of bad colds throughout the United States and in many foreign countries. It has many rivals, but, for the speedy and permanent cure of bad colds, stands without a peer and its splendid qualities are everywhere admired and praised. For sale by all druggists and dealers. Benson, Smith & Co., Ltd., agents for H. I.

We Don't Want Your Money!
Your Promise to Pay
A LITTLE EVERY MONTH is what we would like.



BUY A SEWING MACHINE

On the Instalment Plan.
We are Sole Agents for the two Best Makes, viz.

"WHEELER & WILSON"
AND THE "DOMESTIC."
Both of which we Guarantee.

All kinds of Machine Needles and Machine Parts kept in stock or imported to order.

Honolulu. L. B. KERR, Sole Agent.

COPPERPLATE
PRINTING.
HAWAIIAN GAZETTE CO.

Daily Advertiser, 75 cents a Month

The best at the lowest price at HOPP'S.

A Nice Line of
Handsome
Dining Room
CHAIRS

—AND—
Wicker
Chairs

Of American
Manufacture

NOW IN STOCK.

—ALSO—

Some Very Pretty
Centre Rugs.

Repairs and Upholstering
A SPECIALTY.

J. HOPP & CO.

Leading Furniture Dealers,
KING & BETHEL STS.

GET IT AT
WATERHOUSE'S

HOLIDAY
ART
CROCKERY
ETC.

As a rule people do not wish to be rushed into buying anything—they would prefer to take their own time—their leisure moments and shop to see what store keeps the prettiest and best display.

We believe we have the best and handsomest line of Crockery and Glassware.

For this reason and the one stated above, about leisure time, we want you to see our line at any time and as many times as you wish. These are a few of the lines:

Majolica,
Carlsbad,
Bohemian,
Daulton Fancy,
Wedgewood,
(in white and blue, white and green.)

Queen's Jubilee Jugs,
B & H Art Lamps,
American and European
Cut Glass.

All in the handsomest and very latest designs.

You will confer upon us a favor if you will make our store your headquarters when on a shopping expedition.

J. T. WATERHOUSE,

Waverley Block,
Bethel Street.

Groceries, Hardware,
Crockery.

Established in 1851. Located in 1898.

Hawaiian Gazette.

SEMI-WEEKLY.

ISSUED TUESDAYS AND FRIDAYS

W. N. ARMSTRONG, EDITOR.

FRIDAY.....JANUARY 20, 1899.

THE COMET.

Why does not the Sewall comet hitch on to itself a Republican tail? Inexplicable comets, since the beginning of things, have possessed enormous and luminous tails, that swept the cobwebs and star dust out of the skies, while tailless comets have been held in contempt by all the fashionable leaders of good astronomical society.

Candidate Sewall appears to be one of the tailless comets in our political sky. It whizzes and plunges, and dashes about our political heavens, as if it could not borrow, beg or steal a party tail.

That luminous and useful comet "Annexation" moved steadily above us from January, 1893, to August, 1898, but when its astronomical orbit was finished it grandly disappeared, as all regular comets do when they have completed their jobs, and it is now somewhere in lost space, never to return.

It is a painful reflection that the Sewall comet is not highly moral. For at the moment the bright annexation comet was about to sweep grandly off, because its orbit was closed, the Sewall comet tried to pull off a part of its tail and fasten it to itself. This rather immoral act was finally resisted by the pieces of stolen tail, and they have joined, and gone off with the original comet.

Politicians observe that some cast off political rags with the faded trade mark of "organ" on them have been woven into lengths, and some medico-political astrologer has fastened these unwashed remnants to the Sewall comet as the most available tail at hand.

But still the question remains unanswered; if the Sewall comet is really authentic and reputable, why does it not get a genuine Republican party tail to it? Why is this delay? Where is Col. Fisher, who is frantic in his desire to lash the Advertiser with the tail of a Republican comet tipped with sharp meteoric stones? Is there some mysterious reason for suppressing that Republican tail? Or, is Mr. Sewall afraid that if it is manufactured he may not be able to rivet it to his tailless comet? Perhaps the only rivet that will hold is a "home rule" rivet which he does not want, or a "carpet bag rivet" which the retailers here in astronomical goods do not keep on sale and which the manufacturers of genuine Republican tails won't use under any circumstances.

Until action is taken are we to see night after night in our political heavens this Sewall comet whizzing and plunging about with some old "organ" rags trailing after it as a substitute for a respectable party tail?

We suspect that if the stellar Southern Cross of the Republican party were to appear as it ought to, in our political sky, it would ask Marshal Brown to "run in" this sidereal tramp, that is imposing on our tropical innocence.

IMPERIALISM.

The close of each day brings the American people nearer to a clear and common understanding of the words "Expansion" and "Imperialism." The definitions of these words have been loose and vague, because they involve new subjects. As the thinking of the nation goes on, and the political latitude and longitude is worked out, men are coming nearer to each other, and find that, after all, when they understand each other they will agree. Even Senator Hoar will find that there is no need of an Anti-Imperial League.

Any man, or body of men, or journal that fears any departure by the American people from their political principles and traditions, is only a heathen in his knowledge of the national character.

Unquestionably the education of a hundred years of free life has qualified the broad and perhaps too ideal definitions of the rights of man, as accepted by the Fathers. But loyalty to the idea of liberty and self government is stronger than ever, because the nature and value of that liberty is better understood than ever before.

Those who dare to think otherwise must suspect the value and influence of our schools, academies, colleges, and the Press, if they entertain for a moment the idea that the desire to rule or dominate over other people, for the sake of making profit out of them, has the least hold on the average American thought.

The streamlets of democracy began to gather in America over a hundred years ago. Today they unite in one vast, Amazon-like, steady current. He must be at the beginning of any knowledge of the national growth, who thinks that any man or body of men, with little shovels can dig trenches and divert the course of that stream. Every atom of water in it is democratic and cannot now be changed.

Day by day the thought of the coun-

try settles down to the conviction that Expansion and Imperialism mean, and must only mean, the new duties of the United States to the world. Very many will believe in these new duties only so far as there is money in them, but there still remain those great hearted citizens of the world, who believe that the United States have a larger mission than that of money making.

The Anti-Imperialists have failed to see, as they now begin to see, that the nation must do something more than feast while other unfortunate nations are groaning.

The gospel from the Mount meant far more than carrying simple religion to the heathen. It meant the carrying of all that is good and may elevate man. This definition of these words, and this definition only, will the nation accept in the end.

HOSTILE LEGISLATION.

The sugar beet men with their allies in interest are, we learn, making a strong effort to induce Congress to include Hawaii in the list of colonies that shall not have the benefit of the protective tariff. Their best leverage is the labor question. They are pressing closely the argument that Hawaii will seriously injure the laboring man in the beet and cane field. The force of this argument, if there is any in it, we do not discuss. It is plausible of course, however untrue it is.

It is not necessary that the argument should be a sound one to secure action in Congress unfavorable to our interests.

But it is hardly possible for Congress to enact any law, discriminating against this territory, which will be constitutional.

The expansionists take the ground that Congress can do about as it pleases with conquered and annexed territories, and in regulating their relations to the Federal government. While these views are pronounced, very patriotic and glorify the flag, they may express the death sentence of Hawaiian prosperity. Looking at the matter from the standpoint of self interest, which is the usual standpoint from which things are regarded in every community, the doctrine of Expansion may be a very dangerous one. Those who may see their fortunes reduced by hostile legislation will have the consolation of knowing that in the sacrifice they will become "Americanized" through Mr. Sewall's process. It may do their souls much good, even if it emasculates their bodies.

The situation places us rather between the Devil and the deep sea. If we shout for Expansion we may be endorsing a policy which will enable Congress to sacrifice us for the good of the whole. If we side with Anti-Imperialism, we shall be denounced by the Only Candidate as miserably lacking in patriotism.

At the present time, it is most unfortunate that this territory, as a political unit, has no active representative in Washington. Mr. Kinney will be regarded, as he is, as a representative of the planters only, who are not expected to look after affairs other than their own. The local government has ceased to represent a sovereignty, and has no occasion whatever to press any political considerations in Washington. The community moreover is divided on the fitness or capacity of residents to administer the laws. In the meantime Congress, acting in ignorance, may enact laws which strike at all interests to some extent.

A WISE PRESIDENT.

The many attacks on the Spaniards in the city of Havana, by the Cubans, show again the wisdom of President McKinley in refusing to adopt in the beginning, the Senate's plan of recognizing the Cuban government. Had he yielded, that government would now permit the Cubans to take revenge on the Spaniards, as individuals are now doing. The President's wisdom, aided by General Lee's large knowledge of the situation, prevented the making of a serious mistake.

The professional shouters for the flag believed that the President was not a true American, at the time, because the people favored recognition of the Cuban government. The President, however, had a better knowledge of the situation, and events have justified his position.

POLITICS AND A JURY

The condition of politics in the State of Delaware is such, that it seems to have been impossible to convict a Senator Kenney of fraud. The jury disagreed on the second trial. If the Senator had been convicted his place in the Senate would have been filled by a Republican. It was therefore important to retain him in the Senate. The jury disagreed. It is not certain that it was governed in failing to agree by any such motive. The Republicans claim that it was.

It has been figured that the occupation of the Philippines will cost \$20,000,000 a year until the natives are given political working cards for themselves. The sum mentioned is just about the size of the United States pension roll.

STOCK GAMBLING.

Men who have made millions in stock speculating, and have finally lost them, and then resort to bucket shops in dime speculations, invariably agree in holding that their failures were largely due to an over-confident belief in their own smartness.

When a man is remarkably successful in "hitting it right" on the stock exchange, his head begins to swell, however prudent and conservative he has been, and he gives himself credit for sagacity and brains, when his success should be credited to good luck, and opportunities which he did not himself create. For this reason ninety per cent. of those who have been very successful stock operators, finally fail, and end their lives in poverty.

The reasoning which satisfies this class of men is this: "I used my brains and made up my mind to purchase stock. I did purchase, and I have made a lot of money. Now if I made money through my own judgment and sagacity at one time, why should I not make it at another time?" The fallacy of the argument lies in excluding from consideration the forces at work coincidentally in favor of the successful man, of which he knows little or nothing. The things that make and unmake values are many, and exact knowledge of them is rarely obtainable. The unexpected is ever happening.

There is a limited class of men, who upon reaching a fair amount of success in speculations, do not deceive themselves, and rigidly accept the doctrine that stock speculation is mainly gambling, and they refuse to take new risks. These are men of nerve, and dare to recognize their own ignorance. One of the common sights in a great financial centre, like New York, or Chicago is that of men who have made sums on the exchanges, where wheat, cotton and stocks are dealt in. They have a prosperous look, live in fine houses, ride in carriages, and talk with all the confidence of successful men. A year or two later these same men, and they number thousands, will be living in cheap boarding houses, and be borrowing small sums for margins on limited purchases.

No doubt confidence in one's self is a strong factor in business or speculative ventures. But it is a two-edged sword if there is any truth in experiences. The self-made man of large fortune is often a product manufactured by the hand of Chance. He is wise if he knows this.

A CONSTITUTIONAL SHELL.

There is analogy between crabs and their shells and nations and their constitutions. The shell of the crab is hard and inflexible. But the crab grows, and when its flesh is so large that the shell cannot hold it, the fine and impregnable seams around the under edges of the shell begin to open, and they continue to open until the crab draws his pulpy body, and soft claws out of the shell, and hides for several days until a new, larger and hard shell has formed about the soft body and claws. This curious process of nature is repeated so long as the crab grows.

The British government, owing to many causes, has an elastic constitution like the skin of an animal that enlarges with its growth. As the nation grows the constitution readily grows with it. The American constitution, owing also to many and good reasons, is, on the other hand, like the shell of a crab,—hard and apparently inflexible. But it has some fine seams in it, like the seams in the body of the crab that open under great pressure, and allow the nation to enlarge itself. The Founders did not intend to allow any seams to exist, excepting only one which they called "Constitutional Amendments," that turn out to be useful in some ways, but impracticable in other ways.

They did, however, almost unconsciously provide a seam, by giving the Supreme Court the power to interpret the constitution and the laws. This power is vast and indefinite. It can open the constitution as the crab opens its shell, and so permit the lawful growth of the nation along the lines of Expansion.

For instance, The Constitution permits Congress to "coin money," but grants no authority to issue paper money. The Founders knew too well the evils of paper money.

The gigantic Civil War could not be carried on upon a specie basis, in the opinion of Congress. Paper money was therefore issued, and by law made the equivalent of coin. After the close of the war, there were \$1,500,000,000 of this paper money outstanding, and the Supreme Court was required to determine whether or not the issue of this paper money was constitutional. If it was not constitutional, and the money was worthless, national bankruptcy would have followed at once. That result was plain enough. The letter of the Constitution limited the power of Congress to "coin money" only. The shell was too small for the national crab. The Supreme Court, confronted with this vital question, found out the seam for the opening of the shell in its power to interpret.

It said substantially that the nation had the right to save itself from ruin. So it interpreted the Constitution in such a way as to make paper money as good as gold coin.

It boldly met the necessities of the time. The strict constitutionists on the Bench did not agree with this opinion, but the majority did. The Constitution was simply enlarged by the Supreme Court. The nation was saved from sore distress, if not from widespread bankruptcy. Congress could not reach this result. The Supreme Court could. It has, of course, a dangerous power, but in all of its political decisions during the hundred years of its existence, it has thoughtfully, wisely, and considerably sought for, and expressed, the best wisdom of the people. It has no Jingo sentiments, and the Jingo and professional patriots are not very fond of the Court. But the back bone of the people, that is the national common sense, is behind this great Court.

Just as the British nation has enlarged its unwritten constitution, the American nation, aided by the Supreme Court, will enlarge the Federal constitution. What is simply written law must give way to the final and settled thought of the average citizen.

Strict constitutionists, conservatives and Anti-Imperialists are of the highest value in preventing a premature opening of the seams in the constitutional shell, or in making experimental openings. They feel that it is a solemn thing to declare that "the nation has outgrown its constitution." They have the right to feel some apprehension. But they may be justly criticised for failing to take in that broader and wiser view that makes the inevitable growth of the people the first consideration.

THE DUDE.

The "dude" comes out of the war with more reputation for sense and grit than when he scaled the heights of San Juan. Lord Kitchener's duds, trifling dandies in the London drawing rooms, celebrated the coolest of moral pluck at Omdurman the other day.

The dude, as a rule, is a case of suppressed energy. He is one of those whom Col. Parker calls, "the neglected children of the rich." His fond parents put a gold spoon in his mouth when he was in the cradle, and their blighting love and demoralizing care keeps it there. He is nursed, watched and shielded from "harm" as it is called, but which really is wholesome contact with the world. He is allowed to take few risks, because he may hurt himself. He must not know the world, lest he become corrupted. His parents keep him, morally, as a shorn lamb, and prevent the winds of heaven from visiting him roughly. An acquaintance asked a rich and sensible dude in a great city, why the large majority of rich young men in the large city were duds. He said, "because our papas and our mamas make us so. They don't know how to set us to work. Our papas want us to learn how to make money. But we don't feel the need of money. Why should we work for it?"

The dude often has fine brains, and strong energy, but he cannot create opportunities. He finds that the religion of his home is orthodox enough, but resembles that of the old kanaka who always joined Jehovah and the native god Lono in his prayers, because it made a "safe" religion. The dude is taught by his rich parents to love God, but at the same time not to neglect the golden calf. The richest Protestant Presbyterian Church in America, in which "the neglected children of the rich" abound, sings with enthusiasm every month the hymn, "From Greenland's Icy Mountains," and expresses fervent belief in the abstract doctrine of preaching the gospel to the heathen, but it never sends any of its rich young duds beyond the seas in exile and self denial. Here are the grand opportunities for the duds, but the loving parents cannot spare them, and so keep them at home and dwarf their soul and body.

These "neglected children of the rich" have flabby intellectual muscles, as a rule, because the best exercise is denied them. Parental love strikes out of their book of Life the words, "sweet are the uses of adversity." Parental love goes before the duds and clears away the lions from the paths, and puts down rugs over the sharp stones.

One would expect that the great scientists, the educators, the inventors, the statesmen, the working philanthropists should come from that social class that holds the wealth that gives the largest opportunity for training, and preparation for the best work. But, instead, it is the men who are making the struggle for existence and drive away the lions on the highway who are the pioneers at the head of the columns.

It is a curious phase of our present civilization, that so many of those who are free from the drudgery of daily toil and are equipped with the education of the schools and colleges dawdle in the club rooms of the cities and recruit the army of duds. President Taft of Columbia said it was due to the low environment of what are

Hood's Pills

Favorite Cathartic

It is easy to purge, but that is not what is wanted. A mild but sure and undisturbing cathartic will set Nature to going, and relieve the head, the stomach, the liver and all the organs of the body

CURE

from the many and dangerous evils of a clogged corporeal drainage.

Hood's Pills CURE Liver Ills, sick headache, biliousness, constipation, without purging, without pain, without violence.

Liver Ills

Hood's Pills are the only pills to take with Hood's Sarsaparilla. Sold by all druggists. 25c. Sent by mail on receipt of price, by C. I. Hood & Co., Lowell, Mass.

called "good homes," that made these young men "the neglected children of the rich."

But there are signs of better days. The value and force of the University extension is largely due to the dude who finds an opportunity before him to engage his energies. The influence of the educated women, the women who love brave and self sacrificing men that do not wear shoulder straps, and do not tell stories of blood and iron, slowly thins out the dude class. These are the women who will be the mothers of men of deeds and not of creeds.

THE PASSING HOUR.

It was rather a half holiday.

Beginning of the end is always insight when rebel chiefs commence to issue manifestos.

The Chinese will have a strong solicitor at Court when A. G. M. Robertson reaches Washington.

It is too bad that McKinley's southern popularity cannot be stored away for use at the next election.

Information comes that W. J. Bryan is still loyal to aliver (free). It's a case of faithful unto death.

California has had some rain after a drought of a year. This will probably postpone the wholesale emigration of farmers.

Frank L. Unger has broken into the society column of a San Francisco paper with an attack of "symptoms of the gripe."

Maj. Potter is not likely to get "stuck" on his buy of Foreign Office Postage Stamps. 'Twas a good investment he made.

It appears that President McKinley is now interested in Pacific cable proposals. This means that something is going to be done.

Governor Roosevelt made an inaugural speech of three columns of small type without saying a word concerning the Rough Riders.

Col. L. M. Johnson gives a modest and clear narrative for a man who has seen so much in so brief a time and an extraordinarily exciting time at that.

M. de Coghny promises to apologize if he learns that he is wrong about the Alabama story. This is a greater concession than most romancers will make.

It is learned that one of the bureaux needs no further authorization to provide names on street corners. This official head will be petitioned to confer the boon.

There was nothing revolutionary about the atmosphere of yesterday in Honolulu. The day was quiet as a meeting of backbiters suddenly visited by the person under discussion.

As one beneficial result of the war there has not been so much heard of Sharkey, the successful pugilist, being the pride of the navy. The tilt with Spain elevated the forecastle standard in the combative ideal.

Dewey may wait and wait for the Bennington. The gunboat is now practically out of the world. Guam has no cable yet and is not on the charts as a port of call for lines of steamers plying in the Pacific.

It should be understood, in fairness, that there is one naval constructor in Manila already. His name is Cappe, and he has raised and put into service two of the Spanish ships that were sent below on May day.

Gen. Barber's beneficiaries would need none of his ready cash after he passes to the great beyond if he could only leave them his nerve and pull. One of the negro soldiers who fought at El Caney refused a commission because he did not believe himself qualified to hold it. Barber may be qualified for his higher commission, but he certainly did not earn it.

Instead of enlarging the harbor, the Government here is enlarging wharves. This may, and of course will, afford temporary relief, but there must eventually be done something in the line of meeting for all time the ever growing traffic.

A late frost overtook the only T. Daniel Frawley's San Francisco stock company at Kansas City. T. Daniel, by the way, has not kept a promise he made from the stage here one night. His pledge, in his own words, was that he intended to "make these annual visits to Hawaii every year."

The magnitude of the Cuban relief measures operated by people of the United States and endorsed by the Government at Washington, suggests that the Cubans are playing for adoption instead of either independence or annexation.

Dan M. Burns, politician and owner of profitable Mexican mines, and Col. U. S. Grant are the leading candidates for the U. S. Senatorship in California. Burns has been indicted three times for embezzlement of public funds. And still it is proposed to import purty politicians for Hawaii.

It had been understood that the Faragut, the fastest boat in the United States navy, was a California production. An advertisement by an iron company of South Bethlehem, Pa., recites that the engine forgings and shafting were all made in the east.

There's Col. Barber being brevetted for bravery on the field at Honolulu, and his band of heroes, who never even had target practice, having their manly breasts decorated with medals for valor. The mutual admiration society seems common to every country and every clime.

By special request there is resurrected again the topic of placing street names. Jobs of this sort too often fall to semi-fake outfits. It is hoped it will be done in a legitimate manner here and that soon. Certainly many of the names will be unintelligible to visitors, but they will be all the more interesting for that.

There is every promise now, thanks to the new lease of life of the Hawaiian Rifle Association, of the sport of target shooting having its old permanent and prominent place here. Live objects, such as pigeons and sparrows, are not required to make the pastime interesting and alluring and then it is conducive to sobriety and to the habit of seeing things as they are.

The friends of Roberts, the Utah Congressman-elect, who is a polygamist to the extent of three wives, contend that the man is legally united and morally bound to them. Up to date the people of the United States have not asked Roberts to rearrange his domestic affairs. The popular voice, pitched to the key of a demand for decency, merely insists, just now, that such a man as Roberts should be kept out of the National Legislature.

A good many of the scholars and students of this educated community have published books or contemplated coming out in a literary way between covers. It's a desperate venture. The late Harold Frederic had the mind and the training for making a book. He was called a successful author. For his six most popular books there was a combined sale of less than 18,000 copies. Frederic in his later years had an affluent salary as commissioner at London for one of the American dailies. He left no estate.

A San Francisco weekly states under its first page headline that it is "Devoted to the leading interests of California and the Pacific Coast." A few inches below this confession of faith is the mild suggestion that the members of the Board of Education there should be lynched. If half that is said about these members is true, they should be in prison, where there are bars all around, but no liquor. However, it does not seem to occur to the critics that it would be a good plan to at least attempt to put the law on the Board of Education gentlemen.

A New Attorney.

Jerome Wallace Romaine, recently of New Whatcom, Washington, was yesterday admitted to practice law before the Courts of Hawaii. Mr. Romaine comes to Honolulu with the hope of regaining his health. He has for years practiced law before the Courts of Washington, where he made for himself an enviable reputation as a careful and competent attorney. Mr. Romaine was very popular in Whatcom, where he made many strong friends and served two years as county and prosecuting attorney for the county of Whatcom. In accordance with the advice of his physician Mr. Romaine resigned his position and came to Honolulu.

MATAAFA ELECTED.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 9.—The Government has been officially advised of the election of Mataafa as King of Samoa. The election is very satisfactory to the Government. It is believed that the election will at once end all trouble in the islands.

The Yorktown is likely to put in an appearance at any time now on her way to Manila.

ONE MORE PHASE

Supreme Court and the Habeas Corpus Cases.

CAN INQUIRE INTO DETENTION

New Presentation of Jurisdiction. Portion of Former Decision Reversed.

(From Thursday's Daily.)

Yesterday morning the Supreme Court rendered a decision in the Chinese habeas corpus petitions, reversing its previous decision regarding Court jurisdiction.

The syllabus of the decision is as follows:

This Court has jurisdiction in habeas corpus proceedings brought to inquire into the legality of the detention of the petitioners, to construe the United States laws relating to the immigration and exclusion of Chinese, which laws have been extended to these islands, and to pass upon the validity of the appointment of an officer claiming to act under such laws and the extent of his powers thereunder.

The decision in re Wong Tuck and others, ante, p. 10 so far as it holds to the contrary, reversed.

The Collector General of Customs of the Hawaiian Islands still has authority to prevent the landing on these shores of Chinese who are prohibited by existing laws from landing.

The Court in reversing its decision on jurisdiction makes good the S. S. City of Columbia libel suit decision, and all other Federal questions which have or may come up.

The argument is replete with quotations from decisions made regarding territories in the United States when similar questions of jurisdiction arose there. After an extensive argument Judge Perry closes his decision as follows:

The Supreme Court (of the Republic of Hawaii) had the power to issue writs of habeas corpus and to inquire into the legality of the restraint in any and all cases of alleged illegal detention, without any limitation whatever. The power thus granted by our own Legislature, Congress has confirmed and validated—the equivalent of a new grant to the same extent—in and by the Newlands Resolution. If, in inquiring into the legality of the restraint in this case, it becomes necessary incidentally to construe the United States laws relating to the immigration and exclusion of Chinese, which laws have been extended here, or to pass upon the validity of the appointment of an officer claiming to act under such laws or the extent of his powers thereunder, this Court has, we now believe, the jurisdiction to do so. Neither the exercise of such jurisdiction by the Court, nor the grant or confirmation thereof by Congress is, as has been seen, inconsistent with the Constitution of the United States.

In the cases of Wong Tuck and others, the question of the extent of the powers of Inspector J. K. Brown and of the respondent McStocker, was not definitely decided, although discussed to some extent. We go now one step further and say that in our opinion the respondent McStocker has authority to prevent the landing upon the shores of these islands of Chinese who are by law prohibited from landing. He had, just prior to the transfer of sovereignty, this authority under Hawaiian laws which are not inconsistent with the terms of the Resolution or with the Constitution of the United States. By the terms of the Resolution therefore, that authority is continued in him. The Court holding, as does the respondent McStocker, that under existing laws these petitioners are prohibited from entering these islands, it becomes necessary to express an opinion on the question of whether or not said respondent's decision in this case or in similar cases is final and not reversible by this Court.

For these reasons we think that the detention in these cases by respondent McStocker is lawful, that the writs issued herein should be discharged, and that the petitioners should be remanded to the custody of said respondent.

JOS. MARSDEN.

Hearing Grand Opera in Rome. His Excursion.

By the steamer Australia word was received from Joseph Marsden who at latest account was staying in Rome. He had been all through Russia and had seen everything worth seeing. While in Rome he had taken little trips to many points of interest surrounding that city. One place in particular Mr. Marsden visited was a little town called Nettuno. It is very ancient, said to be older than Rome itself. Another place visited was Tivoli, an old city in the mountains where there are some beautiful waterfalls. But the most interesting part of friend Joe's stay in Rome was the fine music he heard. He enthusiastically while a member of the Amateur orchestra was so great that it is no wonder he writes that he is at the opera every night, and he says that the artists are the finest he has heard in his life. Among the operas heard were Iris and Il Forzato del Destino, the latter being particularly fine. Whether he is looking into the Italian labor question is not stated, but there is no doubt he is gathering a lot of valuable information that he will present when he returns home in the Spring. A series of lectures on

Joe Marsden's trip abroad would be a very interesting break in the monotony of Honolulu life. He does not state whether he called on the Russian Czar while in Russia nor does he give any information that would lead one to think that he has been hobnobbing with the Pope during his stay in Rome. He appears to be in the best of health and taking from four to six meals regularly every day.

"Syl's" Century.

SAN FRANCISCO, Jan. 8.—The honor of making the first century of the year this time goes to D. G. Sylvester of the Bay City Wheelmen, who succeeded in getting around the prescribed course on New Year's morning ahead of the other two riders who essayed the task. These were Lont Smith and M. Bailey of the Olympic Wheelmen. Smith was taken with cramps in San Jose and had to drop out, but Bailey and Sylvester kept on to the finish, the latter beating out his Olympic rival in the final sprint. They covered the hundred miles in 8 hours and 10 minutes, reaching the finish in Alameda just as the rain began to fall. Krugness and the other aspirants did not start, as the elements were not to their liking. Sylvester is a new man on the coast. He came from Honolulu.

A LARGER VAULT

Securing One Makes Delay in Judd Building.

Bank of Hawaii Quarters—Furniture—House Cleaning—The Money to Be Made.

Considerable progress has been made on the interior of the Judd Building during the past few days. The wood work is now engaging the attention of the workmen.

The Martha Davis, now twenty-one days out from San Francisco and due to reach here on any day, has in her cargo the glass for the building. This will be set immediately after arrival and will give the block a finished appearance from the outside. The contract calls for the completion of the building by March 1. It is quite certain now that this cannot be accomplished until some time in the latter part of the month, due, however, to no fault of the contractor, Fred Harrison.

The elevator, which was built by the Crane people, of Chicago, is on the way. This elevator cost \$4,500 and is of the highest class turned out by the Company.

The building will also be modernized by a mail chute. Arrangements have been made with Postmaster General Oat for the collection of the mails at certain hours.

The Bank of Hawaii has planned the arrangement of its fixtures. The main entrance to the bank will be on the corner of Fort and Merchant streets. There will be passage ways leading along Fort street as well as the Merchant street side. The paying teller's window will face the main entrance.

The furniture of the bank will be of oak with the bronze grill. A San Francisco concern has secured the contract. The vault will be placed in the rear of the room. Originally it was intended that C. Brewer & Company should occupy the corner. When this firm decided to build a home of its own, and the Bank of Hawaii secured the corner, it became necessary to change the vault plan. This is why there has been a delay in the arrival of the bank's vault.

The Judd building must be considered an experiment in many ways. Some criticism has been made on the ceilings, the complaint being that they were too low. The height is eleven feet. This, the owners consider, is ample, they insisting that the space above the tops of the window will hold nothing but "top air." Every room in the block has been made an outside room, by the cutting out of a corner in the rear of the building. Ventilators have been put in wherever it was possible to do so.

George R. Carter promises a sensation in the form of keeping the block absolutely clean. He announces that two lively janitors will be employed to devote their entire time to this work.

An erroneous impression has crept into the minds of some people concerning the profits that will be made on the block. The owners announce that they will be satisfied if they realize 5 per cent on their money invested. Even should the block be filled with tenants all the time an income of not over 7 per cent will be realized.

Up to the present time about half of the offices have been leased. Alexander & Baldwin have secured six rooms on the top floor, where an excellent view of the harbor can be obtained.

The Garonne, due on Tuesday last, had two large excursion parties booked for this trip. Both were postponed until the February sailing because of the snow blockades on the railroads.

HE IS AND IS NOT

Chinese in His Living But Has None of the Blood.

STORY OF WM. H. CRAWFORD

A Half-Caste Hawaiian—Wears the Queue—Step-father's Influence A Busy Young Man.

William H. Crawford of this city is a Chinaman who is not a Chinaman. This is not an end man joke for a Honolulu amateur minstrel show or a strawberry-mark-on-the-arm story. It's a fact that explained will interest every reader and perhaps attract and hold for a time the attention of some of the investigators on the admixture and association of the races in Hawaii.

The young man here introduced through the press is a prominent personality in the Chinese colony, has somewhat the appearance or the face



WM. H. CRAWFORD

of the people with whom he is identified and in dress habits and language is one of them. He has been reared a Chinaman. Crawford's father was a Britisher, the mother a Hawaiian woman.

E. J. Crawford, the father, was a carpenter here. He died when the son William was two months old. The widow married a Chinaman. The step-father had the child brought up in every way as a member of a Chinese family.

Though but 19 years of age, Wm. H. Crawford is a man of affairs. He is Chinese clerk and interpreter for the Kaahumanu street law firm of Cathcart & Parke, is local editor of the Chinese Hawaiian News, a weekly publication, is manager of both the old and new Chinese theaters with a seating capacity respectively of 1600 and 1800 and bringing entire companies of players direct from China at great expense. In addition to all this Crawford does general local agency and real estate business on his own account. A couple of years ago it was his custom to spend an hour or two each day expounding the Christian religion in Chinatown. He well understands, it may be incidentally remarked, all of the Joss House ceremonies of the Chinese. He is secretary and a very active member of the Tong Hing Society, a Chinese mutual benefit association that sent money to China during the rice riots.

Young Crawford is able to converse with most of the people he meets in this cosmopolitan place. English, Chinese and Hawaiian he speaks well and has a smattering of Japanese, with a slight knowledge of Portuguese. He could keep himself pretty well occupied with translation patronage, but does not care to be tied down to it. Crawford has had fairly good educational advantages. He attended the Chinese Missions school conducted here by Mr. and Mrs. Damon. These people were once missionaries in China, where Mrs. Damon was born. Then he was a student in St. Louis College, a Catholic (Baltimore Brothers) boarding establishment. From St. Louis College he went as bookkeeper and salesman in his father's store. Next he struck out for himself. Crawford has a brother, by the way, who is a thorough going Hawaiian.

"I am a Chinese myself," says William. "You see I have the queue and my mother was a good woman and my grandmother is related to one of the old chief families. But I have been brought up as a Chinese and cannot change. I have no complaint to make. Some of the boys who were in St. Louis College with me 'josh' me a bit, but I don't mind that. I would like to visit China sometime and would go there to work among the people if I thought one man like me could do any good. My chief ambition is to succeed here as a business man. I'm going to San Francisco sometime, and I'll have a lot of fun when they try to face me with the Chinese exclusion act."

Crawford is a bright, engaging young fellow, well liked and has the confidence of the whole of Chinatown as well as the other people with whom he comes into contact.

Came Very Near Dying

Blood Bad; Abscesses Formed; Health Gone. We are glad to publish the testimonial of Miss Annie Snook of Auckland, New Zealand, who suffered intensely for years, and who was quickly cured when she obtained the right remedy.



"I was a strong, healthy woman until about five years ago, and while living in England was suffering from an attack of measles. I took a chill, had a relapse and came very near dying. My blood was left in a very bad state, abscesses formed on my body, I was confined to my bed two-thirds of the time. At times I was unable to move. For two years I failed to obtain any relief. So finally I was advised to come to New Zealand. After coming here I remained about the same, trying many remedies without obtaining any benefit. About a year ago after reading one of your advertisements I determined to try

DR. AYER'S Sarsaparilla

Very soon after using it the abscesses began to heal and my general health very greatly improved. I followed up the treatment and am now as strong as ever. I cannot too highly recommend Ayer's Sarsaparilla as a blood purifier and tonic."

For constipation take Dr. Ayer's Pills. They promptly relieve and surely cure. Take them with Dr. Ayer's Sarsaparilla—one aids the other.

HOLLISTER DRUG CO., Agents.

LOCAL BREVITIES.

Sugar, 4 5-16 Hawaiian Commercial, \$58 bid; \$58 25 asked.

Hana Plantation, \$18 12½ bid; \$18.25 asked.

Hutchinson Plantation, \$33.75 bid; \$33.87½ asked.

John Ena will leave Hawaii and settle in Mexico permanently.

Senator W. C. Wilder has home from the coast in excellent health.

C. S. Desky will return from San Francisco by the Doric on the 24th.

Julius Dudoit has secured a temporary coasting license for his schooner Labrador.

Nearly all the pipe for the new water system at the Molokai settlement has been shipped.

J. B. Atherton is still on the sick list. He will be confined to his home for several days.

C. C. Eakin, formerly with J. T. Waterhouse, goes to Hilo to enter the Daries & Co. employ.

Mr. Barkhausen, now head luna at Kaunapali, has been made manager of Kipahulu, Mr. Unna retiring.

Rev. H. Kihara, an intelligent and energetic church worker, has gone to Maui in the interest of Japanese missions.

R. R. Hind and wife and the Misses Hind have returned from California and will visit the old family home in Kohala.

Tax assessment schedules must be turned in during this month. Personal taxes must be paid before the end of March.

School Inspector H. S. Townsend is to have a Manoa residence. It will be a fitting mate to the fine mansions of the valley.

A bird all the way from San Francisco whispers that when Chas. T. Wilder returns to Honolulu it will be with a bride.

Capt. Cutler, of the bark Kiliklat, says there seems to be as much interest in the Klondike as ever in the Northwest.

A number of Honolulu people are ill on the coast with a gripe. Theo. F. Lansing and wife and Mrs. J. S. Martin are among the sufferers.

J. P. Haywards, who arrived by the Australia yesterday, will have the management of Wright's Walkiki Villa under the lease of Mr. Bolen.

Only a few of the business houses closed for the holiday. The Government offices were looked for the day and there were no court sessions.

There is to be an official inquiry into the condition of D Company, N. G. H.,

which made such a poor attendance showing at battalion drill a few evenings ago.

Robt. W. Shingle will remain in Honolulu and will be on the news staff of the Advertiser.

Harry Wilder will remain on the coast several months yet as a student in a business college.

Your coffee will always suit you if you use one of our new Telescope Coffee Pots. Hawaiian Hardware Co.

Frank Ferreira, the deputy hack inspector, is looking for the scamps who cut off the mane and tail of his horse on Wednesday night.

The engagement is announced of Rev. C. H. Tompkins, of Paauwilo, and Miss Madge Greenfield, daughter of Dr. Greenfield, of Hamakua.

Lieut. B. K. Smith, late of Utah Volunteer cavalry, is here for a vacation visit. Lieut. Smith has found an old friend in Clerk of Court Taylor.

Charles B. Gray has accepted a position on the Honolulu plantation. He will assume his duties on February 1, when he will return from Hawaii.

Tom King will retire soon from the Pacific Cycle company and devote all his time and energies to the direction of the Orpheum theatrical enterprise.

The new certificate books of C. Brewer & Co. having arrived, the stockholders are requested to bring in their old certificates and exchange same.

It was this date 1891, that Kalekalea, Rex, died at San Francisco. It was this date in 1881 that the late King, with his suite, set out for a tour of the world.

Chas. Dunwell, the cab man who was awarded damages by the Government here for imprisonment during the '95 revolution, is back from Jamaica with his 16-year-old daughter.

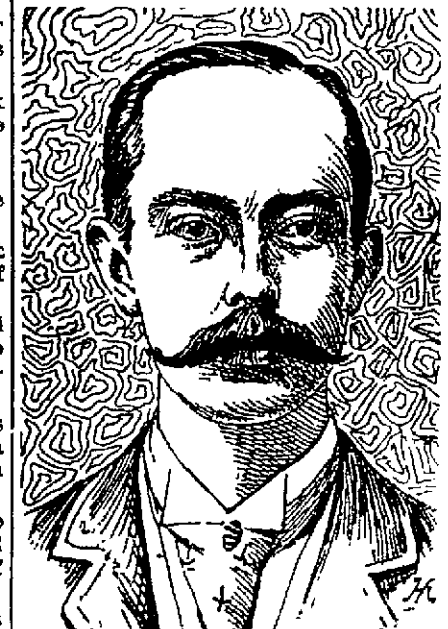
C. B. Gray, on account of his long illness, has severed his connection with the Union Feed company. It is the intention of Mr. Gray to embark in business for himself in the city.

The Rev. Dr. Spooner, an Episcopal clergyman from the Australian Colonies, arrived by the Aorangi and will remain here until the arrival of the Warrimoo, when he will leave by her for Suva.

FOR WASHINGTON.

Attorney Robertson Departs in Chinese Interest.

Attorney Alex. G. M. Robertson, a native son of Hawaii, left by the Vancouver steamer last night for Washington, D. C. He goes as lawyer for the Chinese who have been shut out of Hawaii by the Collector General, the Special Agent of the Washington



A. G. M. ROBERTSON.

Treasury Department and opinions of the Supreme Court. Mr. Robertson will first appeal to the Secretary of the Treasury at Washington.

This mission is a most important one, with doubtless a large fee attached. Mr. Robertson is one of the leaders at the Hawaiian bar. He is graduated from American schools and will do credit to his education and training. Since his introduction to the Courts here he has been prominent in many important cases. He is an ex-Judge of the District Court and is at present a member of the Legislative House.

At Washington Mr. Robertson will find Attorney W. A. Kinnear, another native son, there as counsel for the planters and the Chamber of Commerce and Paul Neumann, a Hawaiian bar member who is presumably at Washington in the interest of Liliuokalani.

OUR REPUTATION

For fine watch work is widespread; but we wish to impress the few who may not yet be in line, with the necessity of sending their watches, when out of order to us directly; and not first allow every tinkler to ruin the watch, after which, send it to us for proper repairs.

The Cost is always more to you, after such treatment; ever so much better to send it right down to us, for we allow nothing but perfect work to leave our workshop.

You will be surprised, too, how much cheaper it will be, and how much more satisfactory to you.

Watches are securely packed in wooden boxes, and returned in the safest possible manner.

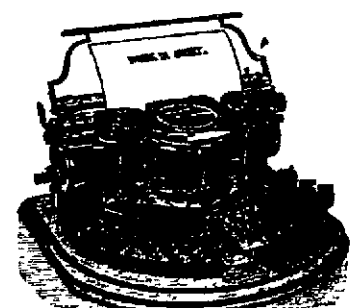
H.F. WICHMAN
BOX 342.



TYPEWRITERS' HEADQUARTERS!

Buy Your Carbon Paper, Typewriter Paper and Ribbons

At Our Store
Largest Assortment, Best Quality Lowest Prices.
Agency for the



HAMMOND TYPEWRITERS.
FOR ALL NATIONS AND TONGUES.
Remington-Sholes, and New Franklin Machines.
Call or write for Catalogues.

Wall, Nichols Company
Your Money Savers.

TIME TABLE Wilder's Steamship Company —1898—

S. S. KINAU,
CLARKE, COMMANDER.

Will leave Honolulu: every Tuesday at 8 o'clock a. m., touching at Lahaina, Maunaloa Bay, Makaha, Mahukona, Kawaihau and Laupahoehoe the following day, arriving in Hilo Wednesday.

LEAVE HONOLULU.
Tuesday.....Sept. 13.....Nov. 15
Tuesday.....Sept. 20.....Nov. 22
Tuesday.....Sept. 27.....Nov. 29
Tuesday.....Oct. 4.....Dec. 6
Tuesday.....Oct. 11.....Dec. 13
Tuesday.....Oct. 18.....Dec. 20
Tuesday.....Oct. 25.....Dec. 27
Tuesday.....Nov. 1.....Dec. 27

Returning, will leave Hilo at 8 o'clock a. m., touching at Laupahoehoe, Mahukona, Kawaihau, Makaha, Maunaloa Bay and Lahaina the following day, arriving at Honolulu Sunday morning.

ARRIVE HONOLULU.
Sunday.....Sept. 13.....Nov. 13
Sunday.....Sept. 20.....Nov. 20
Sunday.....Sept. 27.....Nov. 27
Sunday.....Oct. 4.....Dec. 4
Sunday.....Oct. 11.....Dec. 11
Sunday.....Oct. 18.....Dec. 18
Sunday.....Oct. 25.....Dec. 25
Sunday.....Nov. 1.....Dec. 25

Will call at Pohniki, Puna, on the second trip of each 2 weeks, arriving there on the morning of the day of sailing from Hilo to Honolulu.

The popular route to the Volcano is via Hilo. A good carriage road the entire distance.

S. S. CLAUDINE,
CAMERON, COMMANDER.

Will leave Honolulu Tuesdays at 5 o'clock p. m., touching at Kahului, Hana, Hamoa and Kipahulu, Maui. Returning arrives at Honolulu Sunday mornings.

Will call at Nuu, Kaupo, once each month.

No freight will be received after 4 p. m. on day of sailing.
This company reserves the right to make changes in the time of departure and arrival of its steamers WITHOUT NOTICE, and it will not be responsible for any consequences arising therefrom.
Consignees must be at the landings to receive their freight. This company will not hold itself responsible for freight after it has been landed.
Live stock received only at owner's risk.
This company will not be responsible for money or valuables of passengers unless placed in the care of purser.
Passengers containing personal effects, whether shipped as baggage or freight, if the contents thereof exceed \$100 in value, must have the value thereof plainly stated and marked, and the Company will not hold itself liable for any loss or damage in excess of this sum except the goods be shipped under special contract.
All employees of the Company are forbidden to receive freight without delivering a shipping receipt therefor in the form prescribed by the Company and which may be seen by shippers upon application to the purser of the Company's steamers.
Shippers are notified that if freight is shipped without such receipt, it will be solely at the risk of the shipper.
Passengers are requested to purchase tickets before embarking. Those failing to do so will be subject to an additional charge of 25 per cent.
C. L. WRIGHT, President.
R. B. ROSE, Secretary.
CAPT. J. A. KING, Port Superintendent.

Pacific Mail Steamship Co. —AND— Occidental & Oriental Steamship Co.

Steamers of the above companies will call at Honolulu and leave this port on or about the dates below mentioned.

FOR JAPAN AND CHINA:		FOR SAN FRANCISCO:	
DORIC	JAN. 24	COPTIC	JAN. 27
NIPPON MARU	FEB. 1	AMERICA MARU	FEB. 4
RIO DE JANEIRO	FEB. 9	CITY OF PEKING	FEB. 11
COPTIC	FEB. 18		

RATES OF PASSAGE ARE AS FOLLOWS:	
SINGLE TRIP.	ROUND TRIP.
For San Francisco—Cabin \$ 75	For San Francisco—Cabin, 4 mo's.....\$125
European Steerage 25	For Yokohama—Cabin, 4 mo's..... 225
For Yokohama—Cabin\$150	Cabin, 12 mo's.....\$62.50
European steerage 55	For Hongkong—Cabin, 4 mo's.....\$12.50
For Hongkong—Cabin\$175	Cabin, 12 mo's.....\$16.25
European Steerage 100	

For general information apply to
H. Hackfeld & Co., Ltd.
—AGENTS—

TO BUY COFFEE

Agent on Ground After Large Quantities of It

HAS COME TO THE FIELDS

Represents Responsible Wholesale House—Orders Have Been Booked—Exposition.

Frank J. Hoel, secretary of the McCord-Brady Company, wholesale grocer of Omaha, Nebraska, and also operating connecting houses in several of the other principal cities of the trans-Mississippi territory, is in Hawaii on an errand that has considerable to do with the marketing of Hawaiian coffees in the future.

Mr. Hoel has come with an offer for the purchase of all the high grade Hawaiian coffees, and calls for the crops that are to come in the next several years. He was in consultation with H. Hackfeld & Company on Monday and left on Tuesday's steamer for Hawaii, to look over the coffee districts on that island. He will be shown attention by Mr. George S. Rodiek, of Hilo.

The big house which Mr. Hoel represents is prepared to work in the market, throughout the States, but more particularly in the Trans-Mississippi section, with the island staple. Their interest was first secured by Hawaiian Commissioner Robert W. Shingle, at the Omaha Exposition. Hawaiian coffee was served free to the public at the Government booth, and of the thousands of people who tried it there, hundreds left orders for the roasted coffee to be sent to their homes. The people leaving these orders lived in all parts of America, from Bath, Me., to Galveston, Texas.

When the Hawaiian article was awarded the gold medal by the Exposition authorities, Commissioner Shingle succeeded in getting the McCord-Brady Company to assume the orders and agree to fill them. As a result several carloads of Hawaiian coffee have already been purchased, roasted and sent out.

The McCord-Brady Company has placed the coffee in tin cans, enclosed in a wrapper which guarantees the "Stone Idol Chop" brand of Hawaiian coffee. There is also printed on this wrapper a cut of the diploma awarding the gold medal to Hawaii for her coffee.

The subscribers are supplied through their retail dealer. Thus the wholesalers are creating a demand among the retailers for Hawaii's product through the orders given by the consumer.

Hawaii won first place at Omaha for her coffee, only after a hard fight, says Commissioner Shingle. The first jury empanelled consisted of Mr. Peck, of New York; Mr. Brown, manager of Deane & Company, of Chicago, and Mr. Nicholson, of Omaha, all coffee experts. Their verdict was for Hawaii, and created considerable surprise among the Exposition authorities, who had not heard much of Hawaiian coffee. It was not until a second jury, whose personnel included food experts of Uncle Sam's army, had sustained the returns of the first jury, that the authorities consented to make the award.

HARVARD HONORS.

W. R. Castle Jr. is in the List of the Best Men.

The list of Harvard honors for '98 has just been completed. Many prominent family names appear on the list. F. M. Alger, son of the Secretary of War, received Grade B in half a course in Sanskrit before he went to the war. J. Lafarge, son of the distinguished Newport artist, is near the top of his class. Beside these, there are O. W. Branch, son of a well-known New-Hampshire attorney; Porter Palmer, Jr., of Chicago; H. D. Whitfield, a nephew of Mrs. Andrew Carnegie; John Burroughs, son of the well-known naturalist; Donald Gordon, nephew of the Rev. E. Winchester Donald, of Trinity; C. C. Stillman, son of the New-York banker; R. J. Hoguet, son of another financier of the metropolis; E. B. Barton, nephew of President Clara Barton of the Red Cross, D. De K. Gilder, son of the Editor of "The Century Magazine," H. James, son of Professor James, M. S. Savage, son of the Rev. Minot J. Savage; F. B. Greenhalge, son of the late Governor Greenhalge; W. R. Castle, son of the former Hawaiian Minister to this country; F. L. Beecher, grandson of Henry Ward Beecher; J. H. Hyde, of New York; C. L. Thurston, son of Senator Thurston, of Nebraska, Vivian Burdette, "Little Lord Paundery," J. E. Roumaziere, son of a California millionaire; F. W. Palfrey, grandson of the historian, F. L. Ames, of the wealthy Boston family, Blair Fairchild, son of Colonel C. Fairchild, W. K. Otis, son of Judge Otis, of Chicago, P. Bancroft, son of the historian; Captain Hugh Bancroft, son of General W. A. Bancroft; J. R. Proctor, son of the chairman of the United States Civil Service Commission; M. Churchill, son of Professor J. W. Churchill, of Ando-

ver; R. L. De Normandie, son of the Roxbury divine, and H. McBurney, son of the well-known New York physician, Dr. Charles McBurney.

MORE GUNBOATS.

NEW YORK, Jan. 6.—A special to the Sun from Washington says: The repeated request of Admiral Dewey for light-draft gunboats to patrol the waters of the Philippine archipelago has been given careful attention by the Navy Department since the situation at Manila and Iloilo has become so serious. In addition to the Helena and Castine, the department will send to Manila, if the Admiral wants them, the Maclias and Bennington.

MONEY FOR PRINCETOWN.

PRINCETOWN (N. J.), Jan. 8.—It was announced to-day that George A. Armour of the class of '77 has given \$10,000 to Princeton University to found a classical department in the university library. For the next three years he will give \$2700 annually for the further support of the department.

IN RAW SUGAR

Microbes That Do Much Harm are Found.

Cause of Marked Deterioration—Investigation in Louisiana—Field Trouble Solved.

NEW ORLEANS, Dec. 25.—The bacteriological and microscopic department of the Louisiana Agricultural Station at Audubon Park, New Orleans has been making an investigation to ascertain the cause of the failure of the Louisiana sugar cane crop. Not a few of the failures in sugar yield which were believed to be due to meteorological or climatic conditions have been traced to microbes.

One of the first discoveries stumbled on by the bacteriologists was the cause of the deterioration of crude sugars, especially those imported from Cuba and Hawaii. It has been noticed that these sugars almost invariably show a falling off of one or more points in polarization within a few weeks after shipment. As the reduction of each degree in polarization means a loss of one pound to the hundred weight, the matter is one of considerable commercial importance. A careful examination with microscope, disclosed the fact that all sugar which showed a falling off in polarization was swarming with bacteria. The investigation was continued, until the bacteria which caused the damage were isolated. The microbe has not yet been named, but if the bacteriologists succeed in demonstrating all they hope to, they will be able not only to show the cause of the deterioration in raw sugars, but also to devise a method whereby the ravages of the bacteria can be very materially diminished.

Another fact discovered by the investigation is that mould which appears in the ends of stubble cane is due to bacteria, and is the cause of failure of the stubble to grow. The lower buds from which the second year's growth develops, derive their sustenance from the nutritive matter stored directly around them in the base of the stalk; and the supply is damaged by fermentation produced by the microbes in the mould. The buds do not germinate and the stubble is therefore a failure. The discovery of this germ is of practical benefit, because a remedy has been found. By running a furrow so as to cover up the cut ends of the stubble, they are protected from the bacteria and cannot be injured by the microbes.

While the examination has not gone far enough to determine the cause of the failure of this year's cane crop, there is every reason to believe from what has so far been disclosed that this mystery also will be solved.

Officers for 1899.

There was a quorum yesterday forenoon for the meeting of the Hawaiian Relief Association at the home of Mrs. S. C. Allen. These officers were elected:

President—Mrs. S. C. Allen
Vice Presidents—Mrs. James Campbell and Mrs. Robert Lewers
Secretary—Mrs. Geo. C. Beckley
Treasurer—Mrs. J. F. Bowler
Directors—Mrs. F. W. Macfarlane, Mrs. Cunha, Mrs. McIntyre, Miss Peabody and Mrs. Nawahi

It was voted to arrange for a grand public luncheon at an early date to replenish the treasury.

"I take pleasure in recommending Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy to all who suffer from pains in the stomach," says Mr. Milt McKinley, editor of the Rawson (Ohio) Herald. "Until I used this remedy it was, at times, impossible for me to be in my office, owing to attacks lasting from one to two days. By taking it as soon as the first symptoms of the attack are felt, I no longer suffer this unpleasant sickness." For sale by all druggists and dealers. Benson, Smith & Co., Ltd., agents for H. I.

LOOKING TO SKY

At End of War Mars Shines as Leading Planet.

TO CROSS MERIDIAN TONIGHT

Discussion of Observations—Canals Do Exist—The Colors—in Straight Lines.

Mars is now the reigning planet. By 9 p. m. it is now two hours high, a little north of east, about fifteen degrees below the Twins. The ruddy planet is too brilliant an object to be mistaken for an ordinary star.

Since December 10 Mars has been retrograding, or moving westward with reference to the stars. This movement will continue until February 27, when the planet will be only about four degrees distant from Pollux—a little west of south. After that date its movement will be direct, or toward the east. The "loop," in its apparent path, caused by these movements, is shown on the planet's sphere.

The planet's opposition to the sun, when it will cross the meridian at midnight and will be at its brightest for this year, and in its best position for observing—since the earth will then lie directly between it and the sun—will occur on the 18th of this month, tonight. The conditions for observing the planet this year are partly favorable for observers in the northern hemisphere and partly unfavorable. The planet crosses the meridian at a high altitude, and for this reason is excellently well placed; but, as an offset to this favorable circumstance, it is now at nearly its greatest distance from the sun, and, consequently, we shall not pass so near to it as we sometimes do. Our distance from Mars at the coming opposition will be about 62,000,000 miles, which is about 26,000,000 miles greater than at the opposition of 1892. Furthermore, the atmospheric conditions are always less favorable for observing celestial objects in the winter season than in the summer. It is hardly likely, for these reasons, that any new discoveries of importance will be made this year.

It has been pretty clearly established by observations made at the last three oppositions of Mars, beginning with those of 1892, when Professor W. H. Pickering obtained so excellent a view of the planet at Arequipa, in Peru, that, contrary to the view held until recently by astronomers generally, if not universally, Mars has very little water upon its surface, and that the grayish and greenish areas seen upon it owe their color, in part at least, to vegetation. As to the so-called "canals" in Mars, there is no longer a doubt that they exist. As they are described and depicted by those who have seen them the best—and very few astronomers have seen any except the most conspicuous of them, for the reason that to see them requires exceptionally favorable atmospheric conditions—they form a marvelous system—a network of perfectly straight lines, covering the entire surface of the planet, its dark as well as its light areas, thus affording convincing evidence that the former are not "seas," whatever else they are. The true character of these mysterious lines, which, by the way, are not at all times visible, nor all visible at one time, but which make their appearance successively with an obvious relation to the changing seasons of the planet—is now the most interesting question of Martian geography. The most probable view of them now seems to be that they are strips of vegetation—not water courses, though very likely containing water courses—since to be visible to us they must be at least thirty miles in breadth, and many of them are doubtless much wider than this. The theory that they are of artificial origin—perhaps works designed for purposes of irrigation—has considerable evidence in its support, and it would certainly be interesting should it eventually be established.

Mercury is now a morning star. Venus also is a morning star, visible an hour or so before sunrise in the southeast. Jupiter is a morning star, rising at about 2.30 a. m. Saturn and Uranus are likewise morning stars, but are too close to the sun to be visible. Neptune is an evening star, very near to the star which tips the Bull's southern horn. It shines as a star of about the tenth magnitude.

TO SEARCH FOR ANDREE.

Captain Brumm Will Head an Expedition Next Summer

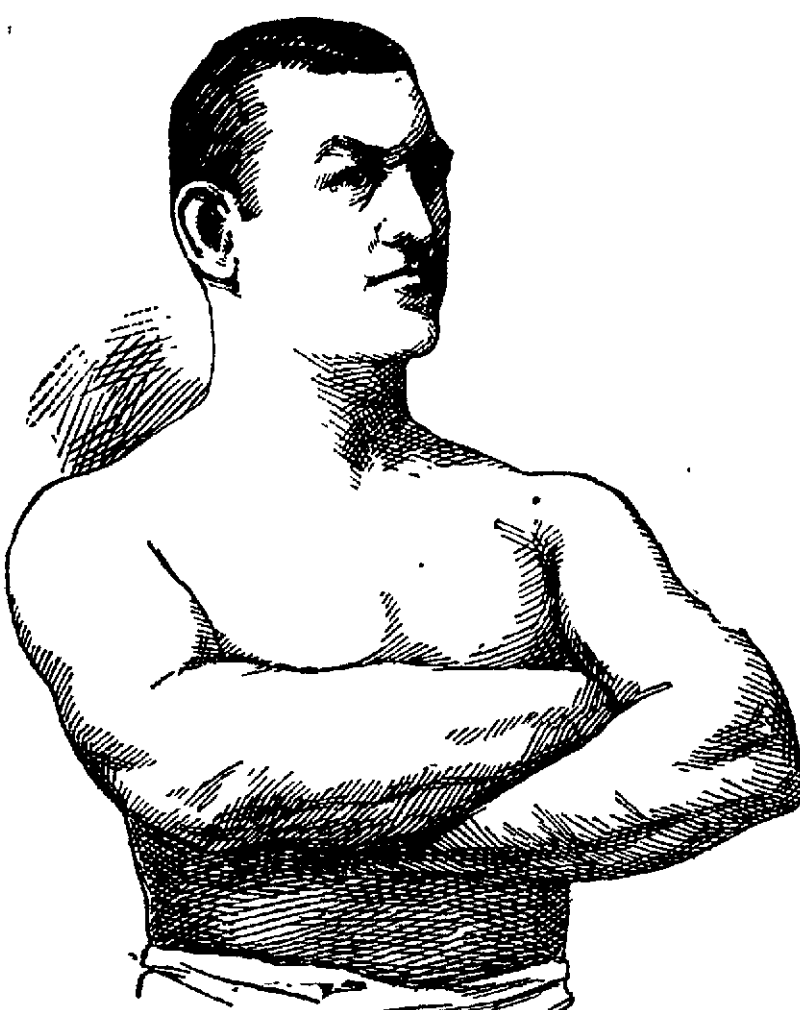
LONDON, Jan. 11.—The Copenhagen correspondent of the Daily Mail says Captain Daniel Brumm will next summer head an Andree search expedition of whalers from Iceland, going to the island of Jan Mayen, about 300 miles east of Greenland, where the Austrians have a supply depot, and thence to Greenland.

Getting Serious.

The Australia brought fifty-six cabin passengers to the city. All are tourists or newcomers save six. The hotel accommodations were all taken.

The Dome is due on the 24th. Every steamer on her way taken previous to the departure of the Australia. The Garonne will reach Honolulu on the same day with a full list of passengers.

The problem of housing visitors is a serious one.



Manly purity and beauty are inseparably associated with CUTICURA, the world's greatest blood purifier and skin beautifier.

Sold throughout the world. British depot: F. H. NEWBERRY & SONS, 1, King Edward-st., London. PORTER DRUGS AND CHEM. CO., Sole Props., Boston, U. S. A. "How to Purify the Blood and Beautify the Skin," post free.

California Fertilizer Works

Office: 527 Merchant St., San Francisco, Cal.
Factories: South San Francisco and Berkeley, Cal.

J. E. MILLER, MANAGER.

MANUFACTURERS OF PURE BONE FERTILIZERS AND PURE BONE MEAL.

DEALERS IN.....

Fertilizer Materials!

OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.

Have constantly on hand the following goods adapted to the island trade:

HIGH GRADE CANE MANURE, Δ FERTILIZERS, NITRATE OF SODA, SULPHATE OF AMMONIA, HIGH GRADE SULPHATE OF POTASH, FISH GUANO, WOOL DUST, ETC
Special Manures Manufactured to Order.

The manures manufactured by the CALIFORNIA FERTILIZER WORKS are made entirely from clean bone treated with acid, Dry Blood and Fish, Potash and Magnesia Salts. No adulteration of any kind is used, and every ton is sold under a guaranteed analysis. One ton or one thousand tons are almost exactly alike, and for excellent mechanical condition and high analysis have no superior in the market. The superiority of Pure Bone over any other Phosphate Material for Fertilizer use is so well known that it needs no explanation. The large and constantly increasing demand for the Fertilizers manufactured by the CALIFORNIA FERTILIZER WORKS is the best possible proof of their superior quality.

A Stock of these Fertilizers will be kept constantly on hand and for sale on the usual terms, by

C. Brewer & Co., Ltd.

HONOLULU AGENTS CALIFORNIA FERTILIZER WORKS.

Occident and Orient!

BOTH ENDS MEET AT

HOLLISTER & CO.'S TOBACCO STORE.

Havana and Manila Cigars

Just Received ex. Stms. Belgic and Australia.

Corner Fort and Merchant Streets.

HORN FLIES

Have for some time been the pest of Stock Raisers and Dairymen.

We have just received a FLY WASH that will keep the flies off any animal it is put on. It has been well tried here and found to work perfectly. Try a gallon and it will relieve your stock so much that you will wish more.

E. O. HALL & SON, Ltd.

INSURANCE.

Theo. H. Davies & Co.

(Limited)

AGENTS FOR FIRE, LIFE AND MARINE INSURANCE.

Northern Assurance Company,

OF LONDON, FOR FIRE AND

LIFE. Established 1836.

ACCUMULATED FUNDS. £3,975,000.

British and Foreign Marine Ins. Co

OF LIVERPOOL, FOR MARINE.

CAPITAL £1,000,000.

REDUCTION OF RATES.

IMMEDIATE PAYMENT OF CLAIMS.

THEO. H. DAVIES & CO., LTD. AGENTS.

J. S. WALKER, General Agent Hawn. Isl.

Royal Insurance Company:

ALLIANCE INSURANCE CO.;

ALLIANCE MARINE AND GENERAL

INSURANCE CO

WILHELM OF MADDEBURG INSURANCE CO.

SUN LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY OF CANADA;

SCOTTISH UNION AND NATIONAL UNION.

Room 12, Spreckels Block.

Hamburg-Bremen Fire Insurance Co

The undersigned having been appointed agents of the above company are prepared to insure risks against fire on Stone and Brick Buildings and on Merchandise stored therein on the most favorable terms. For particulars apply at the office of F. A. SCHAEFER & Co., Agents.

German Lloyd Marine Insurance Co OF BERLIN.

Fortuna General Insurance Co OF BERLIN.

The above Insurance Companies have established a general agency here, and the undersigned, general agents, are authorized to take risks against the dangers of the sea at the most reasonable rates and on the most favorable terms. F. A. SCHAEFER & Co., Gen. Agts.

General Insurance Co. for Sea, River and Land Transport, of Dresden.

Having established an agency at Honolulu and the Hawaiian Islands the undersigned general agents are authorized to take risks against the dangers of the sea at the most reasonable rates and on the most favorable terms. F. A. SCHAEFER & Co., Agents for the Hawaiian Islands.

TRANS-ATLANTIC FIRE INS. CO. OF HAMBURG.

Capital of the Company and reserve, reichsmarks 6,000,000
Capital their reinsurance companies 101,860,000
Total reichsmarks 107,860,000

North German Fire Insurance Co. OF HAMBURG.

Capital of the Company and reserve, reichsmarks 8,860,000
Capital their reinsurance companies 35,000,000
Total reichsmarks 43,860,000

The undersigned, general agents of the above two companies, for the Hawaiian Islands, are prepared to insure Buildings, Furniture, Merchandise and Produce, Machinery, etc.; also Sugar and Rice Mills, and Vessels in the harbor, against loss or damage by fire, on the most favorable terms. H. HACKFELD & CO., Limited.

North British & Mercantile Insurance Co

TOTAL FUNDS AT 31st DECEMBER, 1897, £13,658,989.
1- Authorized Capital—£2,000,000
Subscribed " " 2,750,000
Paid up Capital 687,500 0 0
2- Fire Funds 2,748,819 7 6
3- Life and Annuity Funds 10,127,670 1 0
4- 418,558,989 8 9
Revenue Fire Branch 1,551,577 3 9
Revenue Life and Annuity Branches 1,576,611 1 0
23,927,965 4 9

The Accumulated Funds of the Fire and Life Departments are free from liability in respect of each other.

ED. HOFFSCHLAGER & CO. Agents for the Hawaiian Islands

Castle & Cooke, LIMITED.

LIFE AND FIRE INSURANCE AGENTS

AGENTS FOR New England Mutual Life Insurance Co OF BOSTON.

Edo Fire Insurance Company OF HARTFORD.

